THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 160. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

INDEPENDENCE.

The Celebration in This City.

How Sunday and Monday were Observed.

The Dedication of the New Washington Monument.

So far as the weather was concerned, no finer or more propitious day for the celebration of the "4th of July" could have dawned than yesterday. True, it was the 5th, but then common consent had designated it as the day to be observed, and consequently the calendar was made to yield to the festival—the date was pushed forward a day. Bright and fair were the heavens; cool, clear, and bracing was the atmosphere. A hot time with mirth and powder there was to be, and the weather kindly abated its own warmth, so as to produce no excess by the conjunction of the two. More than one portly personage, who had prepared himself for a sweating day, deemed the weather very considerate. From early morn till midnight the winds blew refreshingly, and who was not thankful? With many the 4th of July this year was a triple holiday, beginning on Saturday and not winding up until 12 o'clock last night. During that time, as for weeks before, though then in anticipation, one might hear the constant reports of exploding crackers, pistols, and miniature cannon, smell the fumes of burnt powder, and listen to the yells of delighted youngsters. Yesterday all this noise and confusion reached its acme, being wound up to it during the two preceding days, then coming off with a grand burst and flourish. Though times are hard and money scarce, were the American youth, born with ideas of Fourth of July crackers, to be denied their accustomed sport? Not much; and the celebration just passed proves that their persuasions were potent amid their fathers' pennies. No general and public observance of the day under the auspices of the city authorities took place, but then the extensive and varied private pyrotechnic displays and celebrations of other kinds made ample amends for this lack of municipal interest. Last evening for several hours the heaven were ablaze with glory, the pale stars being dimmed by myriads of rockets and fiery globules shooting towards them, like comets starting from below. Of course the streets were brilliant. Wherever you turned, revolving pin-wheels and triangles, spheres of fire, bengal lights and other lights, tiny volcanoes in active eruption, noisy packs of crackers with their flying sparks, and fire-works of other descriptions, *ad infinitum*, met your eyes. Boys were jubilant, and their papas complacent. All felt some movings of the patriotism awakened by the time. As there was plenty of fire, so was there plenty of water; but as water is bad for the stomach, it must be mixed—swim a "fly," a "stick," or something of the sort. Enough whisky was punished to float a seventy-four gun ship of the olden time. Other beverages in like proportions got inside of patriotic jackets. Some of the stuff was good and generous, some bad and villainous. The latter had its usual effect in moving the spleen, and putting scorpions in men's bowels. Divers petty fights made the streets lively. But who minds a black eye or a mauled proboscis on the Fourth of July? They who were thus ornamented are all right to-day. It was their own concern, so long as they committed no breach of the peace; when they did, the Mayor's officers kindly cared for them. By midnight everything was quiet. Few noisy or unsteady in gait were to be seen, an occasional cracker only was heard, and all that remained of the thousands of dollars expended for the celebration of the time were headaches and smouldering bunches of pyrotechnic paper. The "glorious Fourth" is over.

SUNDAY'S CELEBRATION.

Attendance of the Military upon Religious Services.

With the exception of the superfluous noise and brawls referred to below, Sunday, the proper anniversary of our National Birthday, was signalized by but few unusual occurrences. The principal feature of the day was the attendance of several military organizations upon divine worship. There was no especial attempt at ostentation, the different bodies marching quietly to church, in full equipment, with the exception of their warlike weapons.

The Philadelphia City Guard, under the command of General St. Clair A. Mulholland, assembled in Independence Square, at nine o'clock, in accordance with the recommendations of the Major-Genera commanding the division. A portion of the command proceeded to the Rev. Dr. Willetts' church, at Eighteenth and Arch streets—the rest to the Cathedral. The men were in full uniform, but carried no arms.

The Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, attended Holy Trinity Church, at Nineteenth and Walnut streets. They appeared in neat summer uniforms, with side arms.

Company A, National Grays, Captain Maxwell, attended the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Third and Redwood streets.

Company I, Fritz Zouaves, attended the Western M. E. Church, at Twentieth and Walnut streets.

Company F, Captain Morgan, of the same organization, atended the Cathedral.

A large body of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves attended the Olivet Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets.

Company D, Grey Reserves, Captain J. Ross Clarke, attended St. Clement's Church, Twenty-third and Cherry streets.

Company A, Captain Dellaker; Company B, Captain Cadwalader; and Company I, Captain Benist, attended at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church.

The National Guards, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, attended Rev. Hosea Ballou's church.

Thousands of people had escaped from the city, and enjoyed themselves to the utmost of their capacity at the sea-side and in the suburban towns along the river.

MONDAY'S CELEBRATION.

The Dedication of the Washington Monument—The Speeches and Exercises Connected Therewith.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the ceremonies connected with the formal dedication of the statue of Washington erected by the pupils of the public schools, and its reception by the city authorities, commenced. They continued some two hours and a half, and were throughout very interesting and beautiful. As everybody has already seen the monument, and approved its location in front of the main entrance to Independence Hall, and admired its proportions, nothing is needed in description of it. Its dedication, however, marks an event in the history of Philadelphia, and well and appropriate was it that it took place on the nation's holiday. The crowd which witnessed the ceremonies was immense. Chesnut street, from Fifth to Sixth, between the walls of Independence Hall and the houses opposite—a broad space—was packed and jammed with many thousands, while the eye failed to reach the skirts of the multitude either east or west. The throng surged through the doorways of the Hall from the square behind until every square inch of surface held its man, woman, or child. Every balcony, window, or housetop that commanded a view of the scene was packed with scores—fair women gazed, stalwart men looked, and the youth did likewise, and more. All the city was there. Once in the throng, there you were wedged, with no hope of extrication, as helplessly held as a brick in a wall. Good fortune help corns and bunions; St. Crispin help shoes and gaiters; and St. Denis help garments; without their aid woe be to all. Directly in front of the main entrance to the hall, midway along the square, directly behind the monument to be unveiled and dedicated, was erected a large platform for the use of the speakers of the occasion, invited celebrities, and others who surreptitiously climbed thereon. From this platform the scene was grand, if not exactly beautiful. Before it and surrounding the monument, stood, in hollow square, a guard of honor, composed of cadets attached to the Northeast Grammar School, under command of Captain Brodie. The little fellows, in their neat military rig, and bearing their tiny muskets, looked pretty enough, and attracted the attention of all sufficiently near to see them. Soldiers in embryo they were, sprouting heroes, made of just such stuff as that which first won liberty during the Revolution, and saved it during the Rebellion. Hundreds of school-girls, brightly dressed, present to aid by their voices the rendering of the dedication odes and hymns, were standing near by. Around them, in solid masses, stretched away the crowd. In the square behind the Hall was parked the artillery to peal the salute when the veil was lifted from the monument. A cordon of policemen kept the way both at the corners of Fifth and Sixth streets, compelling all—the only practicable mode—who wished to participate to enter the space around the monument by means of the main avenue of the hall. Of course, the cars were blocked. Flags and bunting were everywhere displayed, and handkerchiefs waved in the hands of every woman present. Upon the platform were his Honor Mayor Fox, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Albert Barnes, Hon. Henry D. Moore, George F. Gordon, Esq.—the speakers; and many members of the City Councils, a number of clergymen, several of the Board of School Controllers, and scores of others.

Among those upon the side platforms, or wings of the principal platform, were a number of the members of the "Veterans of 1812 Association," who attended in consequence of the following invitation:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1869.—Peter Hay, Esq., President of the Association of Veterans of the War of 1812—Sir:—It will give the Committee of Arrangements and myself much pleasure should the members of the association find it convenient to favor us with their company, and participate in the ceremonies of the reception of the statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall this morning.

In the event of their acceptance of the invitation, places will be furnished them on the platform.

With sentiments of the highest regard for yourself and the other members, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

To the foregoing the following reply was received:—

SUPREME COURT ROOM.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox—Honored Sir:—Your polite invitation to the members of the association of the soldiers of 1812 to participate in the reception of the statue of Washington in front of the Hall of Independence has this moment been received. In consequence of the shortness of the notice, there are but few members in attendance; however, they accept the invitation with pleasure and await your directions. I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully, PETER HAY, President.

The "old soldiers" then came upon the platform, escorted through the crowd by a squad of police-officers sent for that purpose by the Mayor.

A Congratulation.

The following telegraphic despatch was received by the Mayor:—

CRESSON SPRINGS, July 5, 1869.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia.—To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—The guests of the Mountain House send greetings and congratulations in recognition of the graceful ceremonies in front of Independence Hall of the illustrious memory of the man and of the great anniversary.

To which Mayor Fox replied:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1869.—The statue of Washington is in place and commands the entrance to the Hall where the immortal Declaration was first made known to the world. It admonishes us that the patriotism of '76 is a sacred one, and must be cherished by all who love their country.

The compliments of the Mayor of Philadelphia to the guests of the Mountain House, trusting that they revel in patriotic enjoyment on this memorable day.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

To the Guests of the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania.

The committee of Councils appointed to make the arrangements for the dedication was as follows:—William B. Hanna, chairman. Select Council—Samuel W. Cattell, David Cramer, William Bumm, Patrick Duffy, William L. Morrison, William S. Stokley, president *ex-officio*. Common Council—John Fareira, Henry Huhn, Samuel C. Willitts, George W. Nickels, Joseph F. Marcer, president *ex-officio*.

The officers of what was the Washington Monument Association—now, of course, out of existence by the presentation of the monument to the city—were as follows:—

President—George F. Gordon.
Vice-President—James Freeborn.
Secretaries—Washington J. Jackson and Henry Mather.
Treasurer—Joseph Cooper.

At length, when everything was in readiness, William B. Hanna, Esq., called the assemblage to order, and then delivered the following address:—

The Opening Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Pupils of the Public Schools:—At the commencement of the ceremonies of this occasion, while your hearts are thrilled with joyful anticipations of pleasure and delight at the consummation of hopes and wishes long delayed, permit me briefly to remind you of the glorious event whose ninety-second anniversary we will to-day celebrate.

On the 7th of June, 1776, within yonder historic walls, a band of patriots were in council. They had met to consider the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by the mother country, and had resolved to renounce forever their allegiance.

On that day Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, arose and read the resolution:—"That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that all political connection between us and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

This resolution was not considered until three days afterward, when its further consideration was postponed until July 1, and a committee was appointed, in case Congress agreed thereto, to prepare a declaration to that effect.

Thomas Jefferson was appointed chairman of the committee, and he wrote the Declaration to be presented to Congress at his lodgings in the house o Mrs. Clymer, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, which still stands a survivor of the many changes in its vicinity.

Mr. Lee's resolution was adopted on the 2d day of July, and on the 4th a unanimous vote of the thirteen colonies was given in favor of the Declaration, whereby they were declared free and independent States.

Lossing, the historian, further informs us that it was two o'clock in the afternoon when the final decision was announced by Secretary Charles Thomson to the assembled Congress. It was a moment of solemn interest, and when he sat down a deep silence pervaded that august assembly. Thousands of anxious citizens had gathered in the streets, for it was known that the final decision was to be made on that day. From ten o'clock the old bellman had been in the steeple. He placed a boy at the door below to give him notice when the announcement should be made. As hour succeeded hour, the grey beard shook his head and said, "They will never do it—they will never do it!" Suddenly a loud shout came up from below, and there stood the blue-eyed boy clapping his hands, and shouting, "Ring!" "Ring!" Grasping the iron tongue of the old bell, backward and forward he hurled it a hundred times, its loud voice proclaiming "Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The excited multitude in the streets responded with loud acclamations, and with cannon peals, bonfires, and illuminations, the patriots held a glorious carnival that night in the quiet city of Penn.

The action of that day by the Continental Congress has and ever will be considered by the lovers of civil and religious liberty the most momentous event of modern history. Its influence is even now being felt throughout the world, nerving the arm and cheering the heart of the oppressed of every land. We meet to-day to honor the memory of those who fought and bled and died in freedom's cause; to recount their victories, defeats, privations, and sacrifices, and which, through years of war, brought peace and independence.

We, the posterity for whom they laid upon the altar of their country all that was sacred, life, fortune, honor, should cherish and revere the sacrifices they made, and prize the rich inheritance they gained for us.

And while we commemorate and honor the genius, patriotism, and integrity of the leader sent by Providence to guide the patriot hosts to final victory, whose name, "Washington", stands in the highest niche in the temple of fame, let us never forget the example of disinterested love of country he has set us, or the wise counsels he has bequeathed, but jealously guard the liberties entrusted to our keeping, and which have rendered our beloved land the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

And now it remains for me to discharge the duty with which I have been honored as chairman of the Joint Committee of the Councils of the city, co-operating with the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania. I have the pleasure to announce that Hon. Henry D. Moore has kindly accepted the invitation extended to him, and will now preside over the ceremonies of this celebration.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hanna's address, McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band rendered a patriotic air, after which Rev. Albert Barnes pronounced the invocation prayer, as follows:—

Prayer by the Rev. Albert Barnes.

Almighty God, our Father, and God of our fathers, create within us a just sense of our dependence on Thee as we recall the great events which this day we celebrate, and for which we thank Thee. Great God, the people of this land thank Thee for Thy continued favor since in this place the Declaration of Independence was announced to the world. We thank Thee for Thy goodness in presiding over our counsels at that time, and for raising up for us these men of worth and virtue; and we thank Thee, Almighty God, for Thy goodness in following those counsels with success; and especially on this occasion do we render Thee thanks for Thy goodness in raising of that great man to be placed at the head of the armies to conduct them forward that they might fight the battles of the country. We thank Thee, Almighty God, that Thou didst so richly endow him for this work; that Thou didst enable him to guide the country successfully through the trials of the war, and that, under him, our independence was achieved. We thank Thee for Thy goodness, Almighty God, in presiding over the counsels of the nation, in favoring the institutions of the country, and we bless Thee for the man who, after leading the armies of the Revolution to victory, became the first President of the United States—the man whom we delight to call the Father of his Country. And we thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that Thou hast put it into the hearts of these children to rear this monument to the memory of the great man; that this work has been carried forward, and that now we come to dedicate this monument to the purpose intended. Great God, we pray Thee that this monument may stand here to remind all passers-by of the great events in memory of which this monument is consecrated to-day; and we earnestly pray Thee, merciful Father, that these children, by whom this monument has been erected, shall be stimulated by it to live to God, as he did whose memory it honors, and shall strive to emulate his private virtues, pure life, integrity of character, and his religion. O God, grant that they may ever have his example before their eyes, and may be sensible of the reasonableness and power of religion. And, Almighty Father, we pray Thy blessing upon this city; we pray Thy blessing upon the Mayor and Councils and rulers and magistrates of the city. We pray for Thy continued blessing upon the public schools, upon their scholars, their teachers, and officers. We bless Thee that the curse of human bondage has passed away from this land, and that now liberty reigns throughout the Union, and we pray that Thou wilt continue to smile upon this nation. Grant that its rulers may live peaceably and righteously. Bless the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and may he worthily discharge the great duties incumbent on him. Bless the men associated with him in the administration of the Government, and bless all the rulers and magistrates of the land. O! God, Most Merciful Father, grant that the hearts of the people of this land may be filled with gratitude as well as joy to-day. And grant, O our Father, to raise up a generation of holy men and women, to advance the worship of Him who died to save the world. O, God, grant that the hearts of the people may be turned unto Thee; that the whole nation may love, honor, and worship Thee. And all these mercies we ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

The school children then sang Martin Luther's Hymn to the tune of Old Hundred, as follows:—

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him, all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"Hail Columbia" was then given by the band, the children, and the audience, united all in one grand chorus.

The Ceremony of Unveiling the Monument

came next. This was performed in an admirable manner, deftly and artistically, and elicited round upon round of cheers from the multitude as soon as the statue in all its beauty was exposed to the gazing crowd. The idea of unveiling it in the mode adopted was that of Mr. John Tizard, the well-known rigger, who also placed the monument in position for Mr. Struthers. At this point it may be proper to state that a mistake has been made in ascribing to Philadelphia the honor of having prepared the grand pedestal upon which the statue rests. The truth is that the whole pedestal was cut and dressed by Richmond mechanics, who took pride in sending such a big stone North. Before the war Richmond was noted for its beautiful monumental work, and this is the largest piece of granite ever taken from there.

The two young ladies who officiated at the unveiling of the statue were Miss Josephine Freeborn, of the Tenth School Section, and Miss Mary McManus, of the Third School Section. As the flag which covered it was elevated, a number of miniature American flags floated away over the throng and the platform. They had been concealed in a cluster amid the folds of the large flag or veil, and were showered down by the disturbing of the latter. A regular scramble ensued to secure them as mementoes of the occasion.

When this ceremony was finished the children sweetly sang the ode "Washington," assisted by the band.

A salute was also fired at the same time in the square by the Keystone Battery, under command of Captain John V. Creeley.

Address by Hon. Henry D. Moore.

Hon. Henry D. Moore, who had acted as chairman of the meeting, then arose and delivered the following address:—

Fellow-Citizens:—I am deeply sensible of the honor of being called upon to preside on this interesting occasion. The hallowed associations and memories which cluster around the day we celebrate, and which belong, also, to the sacred spot where we are assembled, together with the patriotic work and duty we are here to perform, all combine to impress my mind with a deep and realizing sense of the grandeur and, I may also add, the solemnity of this occasion. For I cannot but feel that any occasion or combination of events and circumstances which truly and forcibly speak to us of the birth, and life, and struggles of our nation, ought to be regarded by us not only as of patriotic interest and grandeur, but with feelings of solemnity also. And surely we have those circumstances and events before us at this time. First, in the day we celebrate—the day on which our nation was declared to be "free and independent." Second, in this hallowed spot where that declaration was first made and given to the world. And, third, in this mute but eloquent marble before us, which speaks so truthfully and eloquently of him who, by the blessing of God, gave to our nation the life which made that declaration of freedom and independence a living truth for all time to come. We are here to-day, so consecrated in our history by all the memories of the past, to do for Philadelphia what I am forced to say should have been done long before this; and these children of our public schools are here with the patriotic offering of their fresh young hearts, to teach us a lesson of patriotism and duty which older heads and less patriotic hearts have neglected to learn and perform. We are here to dedicate this statue to the memory of one whose fame is acknowledged, and whose name is honored and revered, by every civilized nation of the world; and well may they honor and revere the name of Washington, for never before was there such a manifestation of military skill and greatness, such a combination of virtues and goodness and truth, and so much unselfish patriotism and love of country, all combined in one man as was blended together in his character, and manifested in the services he rendered his country and the world. More than a century has elapsed since his birth, more than four-score years have passed away since he attained the meridian of his military glory, and more than three-score since his death, and yet his laurels are still flourishing in all the freshness of perpetual spring, and every return of this glorious anniversary revives in the hearts of the patriotic and the brave the grateful recollection of his deeds. As a soldier, he fought for his country's rights and the liberty of man, and not for individual glory. He sought not the triumph of fame, and yet his brow was entwined with her richest wreath. As a statesman, he labored to lay the foundations and establish the principles of a republican government in the hearts of a free people, that permanency might be secured to the rights of man; and when this last wish and object of his life was attained, he retired to the quiet and peaceful shades of Mount Vernon, enriched not with the spoils of war or the emoluments of office, but with the fervent love and gratitude of every American heart, and a resplendence of glory which time will never dim. And it seems to me, my fellow-citizens, that it is peculiarly appropriate for us, on this glorious anniversary, to dedicate this statue to his memory, and renew our vows of patriotism and love of country and those institutions which Washington fought for and secured to us and freedom forever. And to these children, and the committee who represent them, we are indebted for the opportunity of doing this work of patriotism to-day. And let me say to you, children, you have done a noble and a glorious work, and you have manifested a patriotism and love of country worthy of older heads and hearts than yours; and I hope and trust that every one of you will strive to emulate the character, and virtues, and goodness of him whose deeds you have sought to perpetuate by this sculptured marble. You will soon be called upon to encounter the troubles, and trials, and temptations of the world, and in the great battle of life into which you are about to enter, you will find that the virtues, and goodness, and truth which so adorned and beautified the life and character of Washington will be the only sure weapons which will enable you successfully to fight that battle and come off victorious and triumphant. You are coming upon the stage of action in this grand drama of life at a period when more important events are culminating than ever before startled the world at any period of its history; and your own country is the theatre of action where those events are transpiring. The strength and durability of those institutions of your country for which your Washington fought and battled have just been tried and tested as never before were the institutions of any other nation; their permanency and durability had been doubted and questioned, and their downfall had even been predicted and watched for by other nations, and yet, by the blessings of God, who watched over and protected us, we stand to-day before those nations a living example that we are the strongest government among the nations of the earth. Ay, and we can now say that we are not only the strongest but also the freest nation of the world, for the toiling bondman can now say that he is a bondman no longer, and that the priceless boon of liberty and freedom is his, and for him and his children forever; and as a fitting chorus to this glorious song of liberty and freedom for the bondman, there came to us a few days ago by the lightning's dash, from the far-off Pacific coast, the glad tidings which were re-echoed by our Independence Hall bell, that the mighty Pacific and Atlantic Oceans were wedded together by the iron band of commerce and civilization, thus forming for us a perpetual guarantee of an ocean-bound union for our country forever. Therefore it is that I say to you children that you are coming upon the stage of action at one of the grandest epochs in the history of our country, and you should thank God in your hearts that you are the children of such a grand, glorious, and free country as America is to-day. And, in conclusion, my young friends, I congratulate you upon this early manifestation in your lives of your patriotic devotion to your country, and may this statue of yours ever stand here a silent but impressive monitor to you and all the people, speaking to us with tongueless but touching power of the countless cost of this glorious Union of ours, and bidding us to stand by that Union at any and all hazards, and under all circumstances.

Mr. Moore concluded amid great applause.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then rendered by the children and the audience.

George F. Gordon, Esq., the President of the Washington Monument Association, then delivered the following address of presentation:—

Presentation Oration by George F. Gordon.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—We come on this jubilee day of freedom to this sacred place to perform a pleasing and patriotic duty, and to finish a sacred trust. That in such a presence as this, on such a day as this, standing amid the joyous smiles of 50,000 children, at the vestibule of our freedom's temple, and on the very spot where the living feet of our beloved Washington have often pressed the sacred soil, every pulsation of my being thrills with intense delight. It is written that "*Those who hold out faithful to the end shall receive a crown of rejoicing!*" This truth has illustration in our association to-day. We emerge from beneath all the clouds which darkened our pathway in the past, and stand forth upon the rock unmoved and triumphant. Our crown of rejoicing, which flashes the splendor of its living jewelry of eye and heart and voice in our presence to-day, is a sweet, loving, and ever to be remembered beauty—a joy that will pulsate with the tidal waves of our being. We do rejoice this day, for ourselves and for all the children of our public schools whom we have patiently and faithfully represented. Their gladness seems to be complete. And the gladness of our association is also complete. With us is the joyful consciousness of having performed a patriotic duty in the faithful execution of a sacred trust, which we preferred to perform NOW, rather than chill the warm and generous sympathies of the people by foolish, if not criminal, delays for a quarter or half a century.

To commemorate in monumental form, as a physical object-lesson, the goodness and real greatness of the life and patriotic services of illustrious Washington, "The Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania" was organized in the year of our Lord 1858. It has existed these eleven years, and although it has fallen far short of its aspirations, yet the present will show and the future abundantly prove, that it has not lived in vain.

Fresh with the vigor of youth, and fired with high hopes to do a great thing for our city and the memory of Washington, our first thought and effort was to erect in Fairmount Park, on a summit overlooking the whole city, a colossal monument of towering height and architectural beauty, to be unequalled in artistic taste and the magnificence of its design and finish, with the gentle flowing and rippling waters of our Schuylkill singing perpetual music at its base. True, we reluctantly abandoned the idea of erecting in our city a grand and towering monumental pile; but, in determining to erect a statue only, we are not without cause of glad gratulations, for we shall be the first in this old city of Penn, and of Sylvania, to erect a public statue of any kind. We have cleared some of the rough, fossilized fogyism out of the ancient paths where cultured taste and national munificence, enwrought with the sculptor's transforming genius, have immortalized the ages on tablets and niches lustred with the undying glories of art, and column still plumb in the midst of earthquake, ruin, and the sweep of the scythe of time. Our association has passed through eleven years of varied trials. We have walked on foot all the wilderness way; for as yet monument building, statue erecting, American design and sculpturing, and almost every variety of American art has been at a discount. Especially is the memory of the hero-father of the American republic covered with the dust of a fast and irreverent age. If these be neglected and forgotten, it is no marvel that American artists at home are slighted and passed by, by the sham aristocracy of a foreign sentiment. Our work, as an association of citizens, in erecting a statue to the memory of Washington, is something more than the empty honor of a cold marble statue. It is that, from this statue as a great object-lesson, the present and future generations may read his wisdom and devotion as a patriot, his unwearied vigilance and heroism as a soldier for constitutional liberty, and his profound counsels as a statesman. Let these qualities be the model for our youth. Let Washington's nationality intensify ours, until our whole educational system, pouring its life-issues into our youth, shall evolve the multiplied grandeurs of American nationality. Let all the grand actions and examples of Washington's life penetrate the national heart and will, and very soon the national wounds will be bound up and healed. And instead of bitterness and hatred and unsanctified partisanship, there shall go forth over all the land, as this day there do, songs of peace and joy and fraternal brotherhood from where the sun gilds the sky in his morning march up the eastern archway to meridian splendor to where he dips the golden fringes of his evening robes on western slopes, and mirrors the glories of his evening beauties in Pacific waters, one glad voice of multiplied million harmonies shall swell the glad refrain of Peace! Union! Liberty!

But let me pass our association in quick review before you. On the 30th of August, 1858, a circular proposing organization was issued to the several school sections. On the 5th of October, in the same year, the first meeting was held. On the 15th of the same month a plan was prepared and adopted, and on the 17th of November, in the same year, the association was fully organized. On the 22d of February, 1859, the first address was issued to the public. Also, on the 22d of February, 1859, the great fair of the public schools was organized, opened, and continued for three weeks in National Hall, Market street. Here the most of the money of our association was made. Advertisements for plans were issued on the 8th of April. On the 14th of April, same year, a charter was obtained from the State of Pennsylvania. On the 20th day of June, 1859, a grand floral fair was opened in Jayne's Hall. On the 18th of October, same year, after some delay and some feeling, the location of the proposed monument was fixed by a decided vote at Fairmount Park. On the 1st of December, 1859, the three premiums for best designs were awarded, amounting to six hundred dollars. On the 8th of December application was formally made to the City Councils, and had they then acted, as did the City Councils the other day (February 16, 1869), instead of a statue on the pavement in front of Independence Hall, a monument of colossal dimensions, from the highest summit in Fairmount Park, would have lifted its ornate peak to the sky. From February 22, 1860, until 1867, may be termed the transition period of our association. This period was not without effort, in lectures and other ways, and especially in an effort to unite the funds of other associations in the city whose objects were similar to our own. But this we failed to do. Our work will bring them to the light.

During this period a change came and troubled our councils. Death also looked on several of our members, and claimed them. "The Great Rebellion" came and draped the North with mourning and the South with flame, desolation, and woe. Peace came—liberty triumphant! human slavery crushed beneath the chariot-wheels of freedom! And now, in the clear sunlight of peace stands the union of States "one and inseparable, now and forever!"

All hope of erecting a monument as at first proposed being reluctantly abandoned, it was determined to be true to the trust reposed in us by expending the moneys in our hands for a statue of Washington. At a meeting of the association held May 16, 1867, a committee was appointed to receive plans and estimates. On the 13th of December, 1867, a contract was entered into with J. A. Bailly, an eminent artist of this city, to model and cut in white marble the beautiful statue to-day unveiled in your presence. On the 16th of February, 1869, the City Councils, in answer to a request from our association, passed "an ordinance to locate the statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall." In May, 1869, circulars printed in proper form to receive the names of all the children and teachers in our public schools were issued; these papers were to have been returned to be placed in the base of the statue, and such of them as were returned have been so placed. On the 9th of June, 1869, a grand entertainment was given in the Academy of Music by the pupils of thirteen grammar schools, also, the Girls' and Boys' High Schools, to aid in completing the base of the statue. Subscriptions have also been received from a number of citizens, which are recorded elsewhere. On the 2d of July, 1869, the material for the granite base was delivered on the ground, and on the next day both base and statue were set in place. And so our long and arduous labors draw near a close—not in sorrow and sadness, but in joy and gladness. We have done it! Our statue of Washington is finished! The first in the city! And now, on this, our glorious old, yet ever new, "Independence Day," "The Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania," representing the children and teachers of our public schools, presents to the city authorities this finished and beautiful statue.

Behold it—colossal! grand! But a moment ago it was wrapped in the folds of the starry banner; now its beauty is unveiled. Admire it as a work of art. Nay, more, admire it as a work of *American* art. Every mallet, every chisel and hammer, every square and compass, and the mechanical heads and hands and genius, *all American!*

The artist and sculptor, Mr. J. A. Bailly, a citizen of Philadelphia, is here beside me on this platform to-day. Modest in person, unassuming in manner, how must his soul kindle as he looks on his finished statue and on these admiring thousands, and listens to the songs of thrilling hearts gushing from lips of innocent sweetness attuned to the divine harmonies of music! This, too, is his hour of triumph; and let all accord to him due praise for this masterpiece of sculpture. Genius has its triumphs, and her heroes are crowned with the laurels of all ages.

In the centre of the foundation is placed a box containing the names of children and teachers, Directors and Board of Controllers, Mayor and City Councils, and heads of departments, records of the association, etc., and a copy of the Holy Bible. The base of the statue is of Virginia granite, from the Richmond quarries, and is in four pieces, weighing about twenty tons. The statue is of white marble 8 feet 6 inches high. The left hand of Washington rests on the hilt of his sword, sheathed in peace; his right hand rests on the Bible, the Bible on the Constitution and American flag which drapes the supporting column on the right of the figure. The weight of the figure is about six tons. The whole height of base and statue is 18 feet 6 inches, and was erected under the superintendence of Struthers & Son, of this city. On the north front the base will bear the name WASHINGTON; on the south this inscription:—

ERECTED
BY THE
WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION
OF THE
FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The total cost, including a railing, will be about six thousand five hundred dollars.

Our work is done at last. Our history and our actions are before the people for their judgment. It may be said that this is a small affair in this day of mighty achievements, when iron ways sweep over plains and span rivers and climb the summits of highest mountains; binding with golden spikes the geographical extremes of our Republic; linking the great oceans by canal; circling the earth and plowing the oceans with electric messengers, in preparation of the day when the hosannas of liberty shall sweep from pole to pole. Great as these things are, physically considered, they are but small when compared with the astounding results which will flow from them. Although our statue is but small, yet, if it opens wide the pearly gates of art culture in our city; if it promotes refinement in the public taste; if it tends in the least to develop and intensify American nationality; if it be the percursor of statues to Penn and Franklin and other Americans of real worth, it will have circled some of the objects contemplated by its projectors.

As I look on this one, there rises within me a secret joy which, like a divine charm, rushes through all my nature. It is this. The statue will speak! Yes, the silent, cold, beautiful marble will utter a perpetual voice. It will teach American patriot hearts the grand lessons of Washington's pure character. It will speak to the patriot pilgrims who, from all nations, visit the shrine of American independence. It will be to our dear children also an object lesson of perennial beauty and gracefulness.

Suffer me to say a few words as to the day, the place, and Washington.

Yesterday was the Sabbath of the Lord, as well as the Sabbath of patriotism. Sublime spectacle! By common consent, the result of our Christian civilization, the Sabbath of the Lord had precedence. This was right—God first; Liberty next.

Though the shout of jubilant mirth was not heard in all our streets, nor the booming of cannon, nor the rattle of musketry, nor any of the usual outward demonstrations of a nation's joy, yet the nation was not without its joys, peerless and grand. American patriotism and Christianity, twin brothers as they are, met, embraced, and knelt around thrice ten thousand altars, and arose, strengthened by the act, to bless God for Liberty! All over our beloved land Christianity gave to patriotism the pledges of immortality, and flung around the hallowed memories of the Revolution the flowerage and fragrance of heaven.

To-day we meet amid the glad tumult of a nation's jubilee. The sovereign symbols of American nationality begin again to look up from beneath the blood-fringed clouds of a fratricidal strife. The genius of American constitutional liberty once more soars on seraph wings of peace, seeking the altitudes of new, higher, and more vigorous and harmonious nationhood. And so, from ocean-lashed margins of Atlantic coasts east to the golden-plains and serene waters of the lovely Pacific on the west, and from where liberty is whispering in Cuban waters which sweetly margin the orange groves of Florida, on the south, to the snow-clad cliffs of Canada and Alaska on the north, a reviving and uniting people sing hosannas of praise to the Jehovah of Washington, "who has made and preserves us a nation."

The place where the statue stands. 'Tis sacred ground! Just at the vestibule of Liberty's temple! Just by the steps from which was first proclaimed the Declaration of Independence! On the very spot often pressed by the living feet of Washington! Just in the shade, too, of old Independence Hall!

As Philadelphians, what a treasure is in our midst to guard and love — the greatest place on earth save Calvary. The place where the giants of the Revolution assembled—master-men of the olden time and of all time are they—model revolutionists of this day, and all days to come are they. "Independence Hall!" how we ought to love and cherish thee with ceaseless vigilance and gratitude, thy memories, and the shining record of sacrifice, of matchless eloquence, and unsurpassed courage! The place where Patrick Henry cleft the thunder-cloud of British oppression with the lightning of free speech! and sent flying over the colonies brave words of cheer to the trembling, yet marshaling revolutionists, thrilling them with the immortality of invincibility! The place where Richard Henry Lee poured forth on willing ears and warm hearts the rushing floods of his polished eloquence, bursting the chains and fetters of monarchy forever! The place where Adams, the elder, tore away the scarlet drapery from proud England's throne, breaking the sceptre, and trampling under foot the royal insignia of kingly despotism, and driving the last nail in the coffin of a dethroned monarchy! Such is the place from whence the statue of our Washington looks out upon the passing millions.

Washington! beloved, heroic, unequalled George Washington! His praise is on every lip; his life is mirrored in every patriot's heart; his wisdom, prudence, and virtue illumine the vision of statesmanship; and his full-orbed character inbreathes the issues of a higher life into the patriot brotherhood of the nations. It is a wise and beautiful Providence which elevates and crowns the good in man, and sets great characters like stars in the skies of national and moral history. And so the fame of our peerless statesman, like a star of first magnitude, shall shine and sparkle through all the ages which may yet belong to the prophetic destiny of earth.

To every great character there is a vitalizing and crowning element. In my humble judgment, the grand and distinctive feature in the character of Washington has been veiled from public view by the writers and book makers of the past. Let me humbly unveil to-day that feature which illumined this inner nature and moulded into symmetrical strength and beauty his whole character.

Washington was a Christian. It was his faith in the Bible as a Divine revelation, and his faith in and practice of the truths of the Gospel of Jesus-Messiah, which girdled and guided him. It was Christianity which nerved his heroism and made him invincible. It was Christianity which breathed its spirit-power into his patriotism, and made him faithful and persevering. It was Christianity which fired his impulses, and made them noble and irresistible. It was Christianity which gave mountain strength to his integrity, and made him honest, pure, just and wise. It was the Divine principles of Christianity circling his inner nature as with Pentecostal flame, which gave to his whole being the characteristics of wisdom, strength, and beauty, and presented him to the world as the model of American Christian manhood. The charms and glories of his matchless character have drawn from a writer whose name I would gladly give if I knew it, this majestic eulogy:—"Cæsar was merciful, Scipio was content, Hannibal was patient, but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one; and like the lovely masterpiece of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow of associated beauty the pride of every model, the perfection of every master. As a general, he marshaled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience; as a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the Cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such were the wisdom of his views and the philosophy of his counsels, that to the soldier and statesman he almost added the sage. A conqueror, he was unstained with the crime of blood. A revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and his country called him to the command; liberty unsheathed his sword; necessity stained it, victory, triumphant victory, returned it. Had he stopped here, history might have doubted what station to assign him; but his last glorious act crowns his career, and banishes all hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having emancipated a hemisphere, resigned its crown, and preferred the retirement of domestic life to the pomps and splendors of a court?"

"First in war, he drew his patriot band
Not worlds to conquer, but a world to save;
When peace and freedom blessed his native land,
Resigned his power into the hands that gave.

"Illustrious man! could not ambition, then,
Tempt thee to turn against thy country's breast
Thy victor's sword, and be like other men,
And hailed a hero like the laurelled rest?

"Ah no! thy laurels were by virtue won,
Pure and untarnished by a single stain;
Freedom and Glory claim their Washington,
Millions unborn shall venerate that name."

Mayor Fox's Response.

His Honor, Daniel M. Fox, then responded on behalf of the city as follows:—

No more pleasurable task has fallen to my lot since I have entered upon my official duties, than the one in which I am now about to engage. To be the medium of receiving, on behalf of the authorities of our beloved city, this beautiful statue constructed in commemoration of him who, under God, in the struggling days of the Republic, led forth the armies of the patriotic fathers to battle and to victory, and who was among the foremost of those who framed the government of our country, is an honor which I most highly estimate.

The monument is a beautiful one, and will be an ornament to the city. Its location here is peculiarly well selected. It is proper that the statue of Washington should be placed in front of and command the entrance to that venerable place where the great patriot was wont to enter, and especially so in the discharge of duties incumbent on him in connection with the advent of the nation. Its presence here will be a constant reminder to all of the words of wisdom he has left for those who should come after him to study and to profit by. And if, as it may seem to some minds, by occurrences of the past, that the immortal patriot has been forgotten, and the story of his deeds for a time laid aside, this monument will bring to the people of this city a fresh recollection of what it cost our fathers to win the liberties with which God has so richly blessed us, and it is to be hoped it will inspire us, and those who shall follow us through all coming time, with a renewed determination, in a correct and upright citizenship, to maintain them pure and unsullied as they were orginally given us.

The day set apart for the unveiling of this stately gift, is most appropriately selected—no more fitting occasion in the whole calendar of days could have been designated—than that which commemorates the Declaration of Independence, the one which we now, in these ceremonies so fittingly celebrate.

And above all, the fact, that this munificent project should originate with, and be carried to its successful completion by the dear boys and girls of our city, yet among their books, with the studies of the great and the good before them, in their every day tasks, thus carrying into practical life the patriotic lessons taught in our public school system of education, adds a crowning charm to the occasion.

In the name and on behalf of the authorities of the city of Philadelphia I thank you, my dear children, for this beautiful gift, and you, also, gentlemen of the association, for your efforts in so successfully carrying out the laudable movement of these youthful donors.

After the conclusion of Mayor Fox's reply, the hymn "America" was sung, when Bishop Simpson pronounced the following benediction:—

The Benediction.

God of our Fathers, we invoke Thy blessing to rest upon us at the close of these interesting exercises. May Thy benediction be upon the whole land. May the institutions of our civil and religious liberty be more enduring than the granite upon which this statue rests. Grant, Almighty God, that purity of principle and righteousness of administration may crown every department of our Government. And especially may Thy benediction rest upon the youth. May Thy smile be upon the public schools of our land. Bless the officers of this city. May the exercises of this day tend to fix more deeply the principles of freedom in the hearts of the rising generation. And may Thy blessing be upon all portions of the earth until the cause of Christ shall everywhere prevail.

And now may the peace and blessing of God the Father, of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Ghost be upon this assembly and all the people of God now and forever. Amen.

The utmost silence reigned while the Bishop was pronouncing his benediction, and when the sound of his voice died away, the people rapidly dispersed.

The Veterans of 1812.

The soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 celebrated the Fourth of July yesterday at the Supreme Court-room, Alderman Peter Hay, President, in the chair, and John H. Frick, Esq., Secretary. Seventy-four members were present, being fourteen less than on the 22d of February.

Colonel John Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee, made the following report:—

To the President and Members of the Association of the Soldiers and Defenders of the War of 1812:—The Executive Committee beg leave respectfully to report since our meeting on the 22d of February last but little has occurred, in our affairs, requiring special notice. We made the most vigorous efforts in our power, by petitions and otherwise, to induce Congress to pass for the relief of soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, who are in necessitious circumstances, but, thus far, without success. Each branch of the National Legislature at different times passed a bill with that object; but without concurrent action, no beneficial result has been accomplished. Whether anything will ever be done, we cannot venture to predict. Although not absolutely without hope, we confess that the prospect of success is not very encouraging. In the meantime our old comrades are rapidly passing away. At our meeting on the 8th of Janury last fifteen deaths were reported, and on the 22d of February eleven. Since that time the following have occurred:—

Feb. 24. William Dillworth.
March 11. John F. Brindle, aged 76 years.
March 14. John Van Dyke, aged 77 years.
April 6. John P. Roberts, aged 76 years.
April 12. David Bonsall, aged 76 years.
April 26. Adam Ashburner, 76 years.
June 20. Gowen A. Brown, aged 80 years.
June 23. Conrad Nell, aged 88 years.

It is more than probable that others have died, of whose death your committee has not yet received any report.

The following additional deaths were reported at the meeting:—

Charles Brockerman,
Jacob Coleman,
John Hall,
Peter Kline,
John Dager,
Captain John Heller,

making forty-one deaths reported during the past year.

The following toasts were then reported by the Executive Committee, and fittingly responded to:—

1. The 4th of July, 1776, the birthday of freedom. May it never cease to be commemorated.
2. Washington. First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. The Statesmen of the Revolution—models of purity, patriotism, and wisdom. May their successors imitate their virtues.
4. The Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution. They have departed, but their memory survives and shall flourish in eternal youth.
5. The Soldiers and Sailors of the Second War for Independence. Whilst they lived we loved them; their memory is dear to us.
6. The Surviving Soldiers and Sailors of the War of 1812. Death is thinning their ranks with fearful radidity; they served their country gallantly and disinterestedly; let Congress do justice to the few that remain.
7. The Union officers and soldiers of the late war. They gallantly performed their duty. [illegible] have their services been rewarded by a grateful country.
8. The President of the United States.
9. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
10. Cuba—Its annexation to the United States

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A QUESTION OF ETHICS—GEN. SICKLES.

rom the N. Y. World.

We copy from the Newark *Advertiser* the following strictures on the exposure, recently made in these columns, of the career of the notorious Daniel E. Sickles, who has been sent by President Grant to represent our Government at Madrid, without confirmation by the Senate. We choose to reply to this particular inculpation, in preference to any one of several others, because, though dealing freely in invective, it has nevertheless some semblance of reasoning. We will not retort its discourtesy, but will endeavor to observe the sobriety and decorum which befit the discussion of a grave moral subject. All that can be regarded as argument in the article from which we quote is comprised in the following extract:—

> "Now we do not propose to go into any investigation of the past history of General Sickles. It is widely known, and should be frankly admitted, that there is much in his record which he and his friends would gladly forget. We leave that to stand, only protesting against the mass of insinuation and of dirty rumor which the *World* has chosen to mingle with something of fact. Every life carries its sorrows; all have their faults; some their crimes. No man's private history is proper for publication. What we mean to assert is that the plain verity of truth may be the meanest and grossest of libels; that it may be a crime to utter it, hardly second to the original offense. 'The greater the truth, the greater the libel,' has this meaning. When a man tells truth he should do it with a decent motive. The 'truth-teller' who would blacken the reputation of the woman he had betrayed may be able to prove his facts, but never to justify their disclosure. So, too, it might happen that the shadow of a great sin lies across the pathway of a man who not only repents, but has done works meet for repentance. Suppose, for instance, that we to-day should publish and prove that a man who has been for many years an estimable citizen was in his youth in jail for theft, or forgery, or other infamous crime. What right have we to disgrace his grey hairs and bring shame upon his children? Of all libels, that would be the most malicious, and have the least justification in any honorable soul. The law makes it a crime, and it is a miserably mean and inexcusable crime.
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> "The peculiar point in the life of General Sickles is that he, under a burden which would have crushed any but an indomitable will, and a weight of censure which would have made most lives utterly hopeless, has fought his way upward and onward, redeemed himself in public estimation, and conquered what seemed to be an irrevocable fate. He has opened with his sword a deep gulf between his present and his earlier life. Holding high executive positions which required the coolest temper and the strongest integrity, he has satisfied his countrymen and won their suffrage. And now, when on the eve of his departure to fill a place of high and responsible trust, his fellow-citizens of all parties, and of the most distinguished social rank, combine to do him honor, it is no time to make him the target of all the scandal of a passionate and stormy life. If he had gone down, as weaker natures would have done, slowly sinking to abasement, the world would have been silent, or perhaps charitable to the faults of 'the poor fellow.' But now that he has 'plucked up drowned honor by the locks,' saved himself and helped to save his country; now that his Government selects him as its ambassador and good men crowd to do him reverence, it is only wicked to revive, with eager particularity and revengeful gossip, the blemishes in a career which, for its sins, has atoned with justice, and which, out of all its sad events, has risen to the dignity of acknowledged statesmanship and patriotism."

The substance of this impetuous effusion is, that although the past life of General Sickles is infamous and indefensible, it ought to be condoned in consideration of his more recent career. From the abstract proposition that faithful repentance ought to shield former misconduct from wanton censure, no considerate mind will dissent. But in applying this principle to particular cases, some regard must be had to the right of other people than the criminal to judge for themselves as to the treatment which may be due him in consequence of his penitence. If there had been given to General Sickles, instead of the recent reception, a private dinner party to which New York gentlemen had been invited with their wives or daughters, we suppose that no ladies who value their social respectability would have consented to attend, and that no father or husband who is at all strict or fastidious respecting the social credit of his family would have permitted them to be present. It is obvious enough that the Newark *Advertiser's* argument that General Sickles' past life ought to be condoned has the same application, when stated in general terms, to a joint social recognition by ladies and gentlemen as to a reception by gentlemen alone. If self-respecting ladies shrink from association with General Sickles, as from a contamination which would compromise their social standing, their refusal rests, for its sole reason, upon the acts which have branded that man with social infamy. Nothing could well be more impertinent, or more subversive of accepted social standards, than to question the right of such ladies, or the right of their husbands and fathers, to be their own judges as to their duties and obligations in such a matter. Sentimental saws about the forgiveness earned by subsequent conduct would be treated, in such a case, with derisive scorn.

The appointment of such a man as Sickles to an important foreign mission is an insulting invasion of the social rights of the circles in which a foreign minister is expected to move. The social relations of a high diplomatic officer are even more important than his official relations. It is but occasionally that he is charged with negotiations of much consequence; his habitual duties consist in keenly watching current events in the country to which he is accredited, and supplying his Government with early information. To know things after they have occurred is of little use; that kind of information is attainable, at a trifling expense, from the public journals. We send ministers abroad to learn events in their seeds and beginnings, in order that our Government may be prepared for what is coming, and not be taken by surprise, and so be wise behind time. It is therefore of the first consequence that a minister have confidential access to the social circles in which those men move who plan and direct the policy of foreign governments. Such an appointment is universally regarded as a passport to the highest society. The salaries of ministers are accordingly liberal, to enable them to maintain that intercourse of hospitality through which alone they can expect to learn anything which the Government at home might not as readily find out through the ordinary public channels of information. Our ministers to England and France receive each a salary of $17,500 in gold, equivalent to $24,500 in currency when gold is 140, a sum nearly equal to the salary of the President of the United States, and more than three times the salary of a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Sickles, as minister to Spain, will receive a salary of $12,000 in gold, equivalent to $16,800 in currency, or more than double the salary of the Secretary of State, his official superior who gives him instructions and supervises his conduct. The object of the high salaries paid to foreign ministers is to enable them to maintain such a social rank as will give them access to the best sources of information. Unless they are received on terms of equality and confidence in the best circles, there is no justification of the heavy expenses of their position. The control of society, in all civilized capitals, is accorded to the gentler sex; and when a minister is sent abroad whom virtuous ladies cannot honorably meet, he is excluded from the chief means of usefulness which belong to a diplomatic career.

It is a great abuse and prostitution of our foreign missions to convert them into asylums for broken reputations. They are instituted for the public good, not for the private advantage of male Magdalens. Those who think General Sickles has, in some degree, redeemed his lost character, might justifiably be willing to see him the incumbent of some office which would bring him into contact only with *men*, and not give him a presumptive title to social recognition by circles of which self-respecting ladies are the life, grace, and ornament. But our Government has no right to thrust into foreign society a man whom the social code of every civilized community would exclude. It has no right to give him a diplomatic position as a means of forcing his way through the barrier of a social ostracism. It has no right to assume an insolent dictation over that class of foreign society with whom a minister ought to mingle to be of any service to his own country. Whether he shall receive invitations, and whether his own invitations shall be accepted, are purely social questions to be freely decided by the voluntary choice of the society to which he is sent; and nothing could be more unwise, or more insufferable, than for our Government to assume to change or revise the ordinary code of social ethics in a foreign capital, and demand the admission on official grounds of a man who would be spurned and excluded for his personal character. Social consideration being essential to the successful discharge of the duties of a foreign mission, no person should be appointed to fill such a mission against whose worthiness to be received in companies of ladies and gentlemen there are fatal objections, or even well-grounded doubts. Our Government has no right to force upon the society of a foreign capital a conflict between official claims and personal demerits, and so create a dilemma between the courtesy due to the officer and the ostracism deserved by the man. A foreign mission is the last place into which our Government should intrude a man of rotten or scarred reputation, because the Government would thereby seem to prescribe rules on a subject quite out of its jurisdiction. If private individuals at home should choose to recognize General Sickles and admit him into their families, they have as perfect a right to do so as others have to refuse him that kind of recognition. But every one sees that it would be a most unwarrantable liberty for a private person of the former class to send General Sickles to one of the latter with such a letter of introduction as would compel the person addressed either to be rude to the writer, or to recognize socially a man whose presence the ladies of his family would regard as a contamination. Such a letter of introduction would be an invasion of social rights, an infringement of social freedom, which men of spirit and breeding would resent as an insult. A similar trespass is perpetrated by our Government in accrediting to the society of a foreign capital a man who has forfeited by a life of infamy every title to be admitted within the sacred precincts of a virtuous home. If anybody thinks the infamy of General Sickles ought to be condoned, such a person has a full right to condone it so far as himself is concerned; but every other person has just the same right to judge for himself as to his own treatment of such a man, and it is preposterous to complain of its exercise.

All this reasoning has proceeded upon the assumption—an assumption which we believe to be utterly false—that General Sickles has redeemed his character by a genuine repentance and hearty reformation. Nobody, we suppose, will so far insult the sense of public decency as to say that it would be proper to give General Sickles a foreign mission if he is not a different man from what he was eight years ago. But there are some positions for which a career of infamy must forever disqualify a man, however sincere his subsequent repentance. If Mr. Callicott, for example, should be pardoned out of the State prison, the most steady and exemplary virtue afterwards could never justify the Government in appointing him to a foreign mission. But the condonation argument would have just the same force in his case as in that of Sickles—that is to say, just none at all. If the Government should dishonor itself and insult a foreign nation by appointing a reformed Callicott to a foreign mission, it would be the clear duty of the independent part of the press to revive the record which demonstrated his unfitness. Much more is it its duty in the case of an unreformed Sickles. The following paragraph from the *Evening Post* of Friday may serve to show that the sense of national degradation caused by Sickles' appointment is not confined to Democrats.

> "Mr. John Hay is appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in place of Mr. Perry. We congratulate Mr. Perry that he is relieved from a shameful association, to which he would be obliged to submit on the arrival of Daniel E. Sickles as our Minister to Spain. If the country is to be dishonored by being represented abroad by a person so infamous as Sickles, it is very proper that a worthy man like Mr. Perry, who has rendered the country essential services in various ways, should be displaced. He ought not to be made to bear more of the disgrace of being so represented than would be the share of other citizens of the United States. The list of crimes committed by Sickles, which the other day was published in the *World* newspaper, has met with no denial, nor even the feeblest attempt at extenuation. The same paper of the day before yesterday contains an expansion of these charges, with the addition of others, bringing down the horrid catalogue of his villanies to a late date. This has been answered only by a discreet silence. Of Mr. Hay, who is a young man of talent and respectable character, we have nothing to say but what is favorable. If he accepts the appointment, we shall condole with him in the same sincere spirit that we congratulate Mr. Perry."

THE SUEZ CANAL—ISMAIL PACHA AND THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In September next it is expected the opening of the Suez ship canal, connecting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, will be celebrated with a royal gathering and regal splendors never surpassed, nay, never approached in the grandest celebrations of ancient or modern times. All the accessible potentates and powers of Europe, Asia, Africa, and doubtless of America, too, are to be represented on the great occasion. We presume, too, that many distinguished ladies from various nations will be present, inasmuch as the Empress Eugenie, in the name of France and this great Franco-Egyptian work, is to assist in the ceremonies. Through her influence some one or more of the princes and princesses of the royal family of England will, in all probability, be among the constellation of notabilities. Last, though not least, it is given out that the enlightened Egyptian Viceroy, Ismail Pacha, has resolved to set apart a million of francs in behalf of the representatives of the newspaper press; that cards are to be sent out over Europe alone to two hundred different journals; inviting a delegate from each to the grand round of *fetes* and excursions, including a steamboat trip up the Nile to the cataracts; and that, in short, the liberal and progressive Viceroy intends that this celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal, like the great work itself, shall be one of the wonders of the modern world.

We live in an age of wonders. The printing press, the steam engine, and the electric telegraph, in their amazing transformations in human affairs, moral and material, are eclipsing the miraculous powers of the magic lamp of Aladdin. Through the public press, steam, and the telegraph all the nations of the earth and the isles of the sea are coming into immediate *rapport*. Hence Austria, which but yesterday was dozing and dreaming among the effete institutions of the Middle Ages, stands to-day in the front rank of modern progress, and distant China, which but yesterday was closed on all sides as by a Chinese wall against "outside barbarians," and especially "the red-headed and sandy-haired barbarians of the West," is throwing open her gates to the world-subduing Caucasian. Her civilization, which was grey when Europe was but a wilderness of savages, yields to the pressure of the newspaper press, steam, and the telegraph. And now, it appears, the Viceroy of Egypt, from his contact with these potential agents of modern progress, is so far advanced as to eclipse even the observing and sagacious Bismark in his recognition of the pervading influences of modern journalism. The Viceroy learned something of this, we dare say, from the late Abyssinian expedition.

Such are among the marvels of the age we live in. It is the new golden age. It is remarkable, too, that as the way was opened for the golden age of Rome by the decisive victories of Octavius in Egypt, so now in one of the greatest events towards the consummation of the new golden age Egypt is to be the scene. The idea of a ship canal across the desert Isthmus of Suez, between sixty and seventy miles, is older than the Pyramids; but like the mystery of the inundations and the sources of the mighty Nile, it has passed down to our nineteenth century for its actual solution. An English explorer, Sir Samuel Baker, having completely solved the Nile sources, its unfailing stream and its annual overflow, has been commissioned by the Egyptian Pacha, on a large and liberal scale, to head an expedition to the great Nile lakes of the Equator, in view of making the length of Egypt the length of the river, which flows through some thirty-five degrees of latitude. On the other hand, some French engineers having shown the feasibility of the Suez Canal, the Pasha engages the French to excavate it, and draws upon the wild Arabs for their workmen, thus bringing the influence, the foremost minds, and the best appliances of the two greatest European powers into his service with the children of the desert. The Sultan of Turkey, then, who owes the preservation of his empire to England and France, has reason to be proud of his progressive and sagacious Egyptian Viceroy.

We have had our celebration of the opening of the Pacific Railroad, which, in some measure, taps the industrious, swarming millions and exhaustless trade of Eastern Asia; but this road, after all, is rather a local than a cosmopolitan work. The Portuguese discovery of the shipway to the Indies around the southern end of Africa in the fifteenth century was hailed by the Western powers of Europe as the most important discovery of many centuries. It was in searching for a western passage to the Indies that Columbus stumbled upon America, and hence the name of the Indies given to the islands of the Gulf of Mexico. The trade of her East Indies is to-day to England what Cuba has been to Spain, a great source of her supplies. This Suez Canal, in dispensing with the circuit of Africa, brings this boundless traffic of the Indies, including all the islands of the Indian Ocean, by way of Egypt into and through the Mediterranean, and thus promises to revive something of the old commercial prosperity of all the States bordering that sea from Egypt around by Palestine, Turkey, and Greece to Spain. Hence the pervading Southern European interest in this Suez Canal. But, again, by this canal will pass the trade of the East Indies with the Atlantic coast of the United States, until we shall have provided a shipway across the isthmus, say, of Darien.

This work properly devolves upon the United States, and we know not why it should be delayed. A million of cheap and efficient Chinese workmen may be engaged on a two months' notice, and the canal may be made in a year. It is the only thing that will give us the commercial balance of power in Asia, and to complete a convenient ship circuit round the globe we must cut off the doubling of Cape Horn as the French are cutting off the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—PROCESS OF SINKING IT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Government finances are looking remarkably well. Mr. Boutwell thus far administers them ably. His fiscal year 1869 winds up in triumph, and with an exhibit of resources full of promise for the future, and rich in all the elements that inspire public confidence—such as abundant revenues, reduced expenditures, administrative economy, and a commendable observance of the act of public faith to gradually sink the principal as well as promptly pay the interest on the great debt of the United States.

This debt has been reduced since June 30, 1868, forty-two and a half million of dollars, recking the accrued interest on the 30th of June of both years. Thirty-six and a half millions of this reduction is due to the four months of President Grant's administration. Excluding the accrued interest, the reduction in these four months on the principal of the debt is fifty millions as the difference between accrued interest on the 28th of February last and the 30th of June ultimo, the actual reduction is, as officially stated, $36,460,779.

Embraced in this reduction is $8,867,232 by the operation of the sinking fund, at the rate one per cent. per annum. And the Secretary exhibits a currency balance of $37,097,819 and $79,713,763 in gold coin from which to make further considerable applications to the sinking fund: part of the purchases being held subject to the approval of Congress. He has not deemed it his duty to go back of his own term of office in the application of one per cent. a year, although the sinking fund arrearages under his predecessors should amount to about $148,000,000; but we are happy to find that he *does* deem it incumbent, with reference both to economy and the public convenience, as affected by the undue accumulation of idle money in the treasury, to save all the interest he can beyond a proper working balance in currency in the sub-treasury and national banks, and a liberal reserve of gold in his strong box. As he cannot by law retire the greenback circulation, nor call in the three per cent. legal-tender certificates without the consent of the banks for whose accommodation they were originally created, he has arrived at the proper conclusion to make extra purchases of United States Five-twenties, so as to save the gold interest thereon, leaving the question of the permanent incorporation of these extra purchases to the determination of Congress. What its action will be, under the advice of the President, there is no reasonable doubt. The bonds will be made part and parcel of the sinking fund of 1862, as due to the fund prior to the 4th of March, 1869.

PITY FOR GRANT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* pities President Grant. In an article bearing the rather premature heading "And Down He Goes," the *World* announces that "he the President] is but another illustration of the homely saying that the higher up a monkey climbs, the farther he has to fall. Really, we pity him." Such refined comment might be looked for, perhaps, from the "vigorous" pen of Pomeroy, but we had hardly expected it from the polite *World*.

And the *World* not only pities, but prophesies. "It needs no prophet to assure us," says the *World*, "that Mr. Grant will find among his opponents, within six months from this time, nearly all who voted for him last fall." This is a bold prophecy, as it will only take six months to settle it; but its present force is perhaps somewhat diminished by the fact that last summer at this time the *World* predicted that Grant would not be elected President. People who believed in and betted on the one instance of sagacity are recommended to believe in and bet on the other. We fancy, however, that there is more wisdom in Hosea Biglow's advice—"Don't never prophesy, onless ye know."

However, in thus pleasantly discounting the "downfall" of President Grant, the *World's* own course is clear. That journal four years ago reviled Mr. Johnson as a drunkard, he then being a Republican in good standing; but, when "nearly all those who voted for him" became his opponents, the *World* took him up and eulogized him. Last year the *World* spent its time in applying the same epithets to Grant; and when its wonderful Presidential parallel is complete, "six months from this time," of course the *World* may be expected to come round to Grant's support. Meanwhile, it only "pities him."

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF ITALY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Edward Dicey, on more than one occasion special correspondent in Italy for English journals, and well known as the author of several valuable works on recent passages in Italian history, has been revisiting the country he has studied so thoroughly, and in whose welfare he takes so great an interest. He has given the public the benefit of his impressions as to the present condition of Italy in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, which is specially opportune at the present time, and deserves to be widely read. So much prominence has of late been given to the unfortunate shortcomings of the Italian Government, its temporary inability to cope successfully with the political difficulties and financial embarrassments by which it is surrounded, and the generally unsettled state of the kingdom, that people have begun to ask themselves if the expulsion of the Austrians, the overthrow of the Bourbons and the unification of the country were really blessings, or even benefits, after all. And as a free and united Italy has many and unscrupulous enemies, both open and disguised, who never hesitate to distort every item of intelligence unfavorably, and to exaggerate every little political *contretemps* into an omen of approaching national disaster, it was not always so easy to answer the question in the affirmative with confidence. But we now have the valuable testimony of Mr. Dicey, who has been present in Italy during the most important crises of her recent history, and who, though avowedly a warm sympathizer with the Italian cause of unity and freedom, may be relied upon to state without exaggeration the chances for the better which he finds to have taken place in Italy since 1859.

We are glad to find Mr. Dicey's report so unequivocally favorable with regard to what has been accomplished during the past, and so sanguine with regard to what may be hoped for in the future in the way of material and moral progress in Italy. On one point at least he is well assured, and that is that notwithstanding all the loudly expressed irritation against the Government, not a single Italian could be found—unconnected with the Church or the Bourbons—who would not admit that anything was preferable to the re-establishment of the old *regime*. Throughout Italy, in all the cities and towns which he knew before 1859, Mr. Dicey reports the erection of fine and massive buildings, increasing commercial enterprise, an eager demand for the means of popular education alike for youths and adults, and earnest efforts to gratify it, a marvelous augmentation in the number of newspapers, and a universal thrist for political information. In short, he everywhere recognized signs of activity, legitimate speculation, and, generally, of "a larger and freer life." The Italians, he is convinced, have learnt since the commencement of the revolution, which may be still said to be in progress, "that no price is too heavy to pay for unity." It is with great satisfaction that we receive Mr. Dicey's testimony on the subject. The failure of the movement towards natural freedom and progress in Italy could be hailed as a triumph by the enemies of liberty and enlightenment throughout the world, and it is satisfactory to find, on reliable evidence, that such is not likely to prove the case, notwithstanding all the misgivings of faint-hearted Italians, and the misrepresentation of the adherents of the old dynasties.

OBEY THE LAWS!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

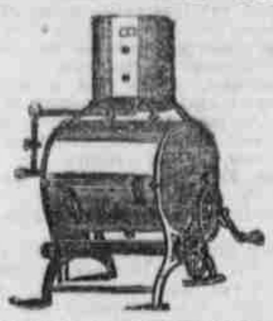
The State of Massachusetts has, for the second time, enacted a Prohibitory Liquor law. Henceforth, until that law be changed, the lawful sale of alcoholic liquors is restricted to their mechanical and medical uses; careful provision being made to have them sold in every part of the State for such uses, and for no others. He who sells them for any other is a law-breaker, and liable to the penalties denounced against transgressors.

This act took effect July 1, and a new Governor, Senate, and House of Representatives will be chosen early in November, to come into power January 1. If prohibition is (as alleged) condemned by a majority of the voters, they will very soon be enabled to make that truth manifest.

We appeal, then, to Massachusetts men of all parties and of none to insist that this law be faithfully executed, not only where it is popular, but where it is presumed not to be. Boston, for example, is presumed to be largely hostile to prohibition, and those who like a "social glass" expect her to go heavily against it next November. But, if all who may want to sell or drink in Boston find impunity in so doing, what will they care for the repeal of the law? How much will they be moved by the privations of the thirsty souls of Williamstown or Nantucket? If we were in the Boston liquor interest, we should insist on the rigorous enforcement of the new act as strenuously as we now do. General Grant's suggestion that every law should be strictly enforced, so that, if it be a bad one, it may be proved such and repealed, is directly in point. Let this act be stringently enforced throughout, and the next election will show exactly what the people think of it.

We urge the prohibitionists to enforce the law everywhere—in the worst slums of Boston as thoroughly as on the breezy hills of Berkshire. Let the liquor men realize that you are earnest and vigilant, and they will stop selling and devote their energies to the fall canvass. Let us have at least three months of real prohibition before November, so that the people may vote intelligently on what will then be the main issue. Nothing is so calculated to discredit prohibition as the spectacle of liquor-selling in full blast, in ostentatious defiance of law. License has had a fair trial in Massachusetts; now let prohibition have the same.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

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FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

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TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ½ mile from Athensville Station; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring house, etc.; large garden, fully planted.

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TO RENT—ROOMS AND BUILDINGS, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on north and south side of Lombard, west of Twenty-fourth street. Call and examine. Apply to THOS. E. CAHILL,

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GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 24t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING, AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869. }

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper U. S. A., a large lot of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—

34,285 Uniform Jackets, Vet. Res. Corps, new.
47,740 yards Worsted Cords, new.
67¾ yards Black Cloth, new.
1,084½ yards Green Kersey, new.
3,000 Common Tents, linen, new.

There will also be sold at the same time a large lot of Damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—

2,700 Woollen Blankets.
25,423 Uniform Coats.
857 Sack Coats.
1,188 Forage Caps.
409 Shirts.
886 pairs Stockings.
4,036 pairs Trowsers.
1,100 Grain Sacks.
20 sets Harness.
21,450 feet Galvanized Pipe.
19,925 feet Gas Pipe, assorted;

and a variety of articles, embracing Chevrons, Drawers, Flags, Knapsacks, Camp Kettles, Bolts, Carts, Saddles, Tools, etc. etc.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

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FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 285 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, July 17, at 12 noon.
City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

5 35 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

325 No. 132 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

An English journal has the following:—

If Mr. Buckle's theory of averages holds good with regard to accidents, it certainly is not applicable to crimes in France, where, if they are ruled by any law at all, it is by a law of increase. In spite of the much vaunted Code Napoleon, and of punishments, as a rule, more severe than those inflicted in England, the police statistics of Paris for the last few years, after due correction, show a steady and most alarming increase of crime. The greatest augmentation is observed between the years 1865, when the number of persons sentenced by the criminal tribunals was 25,500, and 1868, in which year the surprising total of 35,700 convictions was recorded; the activity of the dangerous classes having apparently developed itself principally in the direction of burglary and robbery accompanied with violence. Increased vigilance, leading to a larger number of convictions, may account partially, but only partially, for this disagreeable phenomenon. No attempt has ever been made to estimate even approximatively the numbers of the Parisian thieves, but their haunts are tolerably well known. Driven by Baron Haussmann's improvements from most of their old dens in the heart of the city, they congregate principally in low estaminets in the neighborhood of the barriers; but even in the streets adjoining the brilliant boulevards, more than one "tapis franc" still exists, the habitues of which would give a good idea of the company at the famous "Lapin Blanc" described by Eugene Sue. The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in a highly interesting article, gives some curious details concerning this peculiar society. The different classes of thieves do not associate with each other or even frequent the same houses. Those who assassinate with a view to robbery are the aristocracy of the profession, and pride themselves on their superior daring; they call themselves the "grosse cavalerie," and look down on the smaller fry with the same contempt which Turpin or Duval might have felt for a mere pickpocket or area sneak. The same language, however, is, with trifling differences, common to them all, most words in their argot being of a mediaeval, but some even of a classical origin. Thus the executioner commonly styled "Charlot" is also called "Tollard," from "tollere," which was sometimes used in Latin in the sense of "to execute." The *Revue des Deux Mondes* attributes the enormous increase of the thieving population in France to the want of emigration, except from the provinces to the capital. Paris does duty for America and Australia, receiving all the discontented and penniless provincials who come to seek fortune there; many of whom are there developed into accomplished criminals.

An English Libel Suit.

An action for libel, brought by Captain Crooke, a cavalry officer, and riding-master at the Sandhurst Military College, against Colonel Peel, formerly in the 11th Hussars, was tried in the English Court of Common Pleas recently. In 1845 the plaintiff became surety for Captain Peel, the defendant's brother; and in 1858 the defendant gave the plaintiff a charge upon £16,934, in which Colonel Peel had a reversionary interest upon the death of his mother. This lady died in November, 1867. Upon this event a correspondence took place between the plaintiff and defendant, and the matter having been brought before the Horse Guards, the defendant was ordered to withdraw some expressions which he had used. Accordingly he wrote to Lord William Paulet, the Adjutant-General, withdrawing the expressions, but in the letter he made a statement to the effect that Captain Brooke had taken a charge from him for £1000 in respect of two bonds, knowing that the bonds were not in his possession, but had been mortgaged by him. This statement was the libel complained of. Evidence was given to show that the bonds had not been mortgaged, but the decision turned upon the question whether the communication was privileged. The counsel for the defense contended that it was, and Chief Justice Bovill taking the same view, ordered a nonsuit. His lordship thought the statement in reference to the mortgage of the bonds had arisen out of a misapprehension. The plaintiff had leave reserved to move the full Court upon the question of law.

—Sir Samuel Baker Pasha's Egyptian force, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is to consist of about 3300 men of all arms: its object, "the conquest of the Soodan"—for the viceroy, of course. "Soodan," like the Nigritia of the ancients, of which it is the Arabic rendering, is a very elastic term, and may be stretched to comprise territories where such aggression should be a manifest injustice and entail greater evils than those which it is proposed to remedy. For this reason it is desirable that something more definite should be made known respecting the projected expedition. Judging from Sir Samuel Baker's own account, published in his "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia" about two years ago, the inroads of the Turks and Egyptians on the border tribes in that region have not been productive of any beneficial result. Their principal object in annexation, he says, "is to increase their power of taxation by gaining an additional number of subjects;" and, again, "as a green field is an attraction to a flight of locusts in their desolating voyage, so is a luxuriant farm in the Soodan a point for the tax-collectors of Upper Egypt." "I have frequently," he adds, "ridden several days' journey through a succession of empty villages, deserted by the inhabitants upon the report of the soldiers' approach; the women and children, goats and cattle, camels and asses, have all been removed into the wilderness for refuge, while their crops of corn have been left standing for the plunderers, who would be too idle to reap and thrash the grain." If, under the new English Pasha's auspices a different system of "conquest" is set on foot, and a better government established in those remote and fertile districts, he will have accomplished a noble mission. We can only hope that, when he finds himself fifteen hundred miles from Cairo, with an army apt to become unruly at such a distance from central authority, the official difficulties of his position will not prove a serious drawback to the furtherance of his philanthropic designs.

—The revolt of the Kirghizes of Central Asia appears to be extending more and more. Troops have been sent in great numbers from Orenburg as well as from the Volga to the Steppes. Russian commerce in Asia is completely stopped, and the correspondent of a Kazan newspaper writes that vast quantities of goods are lying without any possibility of being forwarded. The export trade from Asia is also checked. A few bags of Bonkhara cotton had been sold at Kazan at the price of 8d. per pound cash, but no further arrivals are expected. Raw silk is not to be seen at all. The stoppage of the traffic is produced not only by the danger which the agents would incur in travelling with their goods through the revolted districts, but by the impossibility of travelling at all without the camels, for which the Russians have hitherto had to depend on the Kirghizes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·35	MOON RISES	2·19
SUN SETS	7·31	HIGH WATER	12·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	June 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 22
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	June 23
England	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	June 23
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 25
Java	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Silesia	Havre	New York	June 26
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	July 6
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 7
Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 7
City of Dublin	New York	Antwerp	July 7
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	July 7
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	July 8
New York	New York	Bremen	July 8
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 8
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 10
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	July 20
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Br. ship Stadacona, Cassiday, 34 days from Londonderry, with mdse. and 410 passengers to Robert Taylor & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship Stadacona. Reports the ship Saranak, bence for Liverpool, having gone to sea at 12 o'clock on Friday night; also reports at the Breakwater, brigs Altavela and C. V. Williams, both from the West Indies; at Quarantine, barque Zulma, from Havana; barque Triumph; one schooner, unknown; and a barque, unknown; off Chester, brig Avance, from Pernambuco, coming up, in company with an English topsail schooner.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 3.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

G. R. Burrett, with iron, for Philadelphia.

Melissa, with salt and iron, for Trenton.

Late and Early, with ice, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Wm. Allison; Recruit; Chas. Hyde; W. H. Talmage; Young James; F. C. King; D. Ritson; O. L. Nims; American Boy; and G. H. Stuart, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 3.—The barges Minnie Repplier and Gen. Butler left with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, sailed from Boston 1st instant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
1 2§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, and is now payable at this Office.

SABINE & ALLEN,
Managers.
Cash Assets June 1, $1,400,000. 7 1 6t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869.

The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street, on and after Thursday, July 1.

6 30 6t WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s§

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

2 16 CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
6 25 1m No. 720 MARKET Street—720.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 1§

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·25, worth $1·75.

PLAIN DRESS LINENS,

In Flax Grey, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, etc., fine qualities, from 37½ cts.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,

Reduced 15 to 25 per cent. to clear out the stock.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,

20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.

This is the cheapest invoice of Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.

BARGAINS IN THIN WHITE GOODS AND PIQUES.

THE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES ARE RECEIVED. [9 30 wfm§

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sasques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pipue and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mws§

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and After Monday,

JULY 5,

WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE

AT 5 P. M.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
3 11 thm§ PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY

PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Booksellers,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Four Volumes, 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50 per volume.

Uniform with our Standard Edition of Waverley Novels, the only complete edition, containing Tales from French History. PORTER & COATES.

All the new Books and Magazines as soon as published, and sold at wholesale prices. 3 22 mwf§rp

WIREWORK.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders, and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

C. F. RUMPP,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books,	Writing Cases,
Satchels,	Writing Desks,
Traveling Bags,	Bankers' Cases,
Porte-monnaies,	Dressing Cases,
Portfolios,	Money Belts,
Cigar Cases,	Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,

TAYLOR & BROWN'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Photographic Portrait Gallery,

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as IVORYTYPES,

MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,

OPALOTYPES.

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors,
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.	
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN	
Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.

Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

6 2 mwf1m H. CORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7¾, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·15 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
5 3§ Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING. SECOND WEEK.

Immense success of the pantomime of

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

with many new dances, new and comical tricks, new railroad scene, etc. etc.

TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN.
GEORGE A. BEANE, as Pantaloon.
HARRY LESLIE, as Harlequin.
MD'LLE AURIOL, as Columbine.

A grand Ballet, under the direction of M. HENRI ST. ODY.

Premiere Danseuse, SIGNORA ANTONINO.

Mr. ALFRED MOE, the Champion Skater, will appear nightly.

MISS C. JEFFERSON, as BURLESQUE.

Commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

Box Office open daily.

ALEXANDER FISHER, Manager for the Troupe.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING

Grand Square and Upright

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

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No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK,

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets

6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT

COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
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REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere

J. W. WEYMER,
No. 32 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
12§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM.

THE true end of partisan organizations is to secure good government, and when, instead of promoting this end, their energies are systematically prostituted to the unworthy purpose of aiding and abetting the plundering schemes of scoundrels, they deserve antagonism instead of support. In Philadelphia, the evils connected with the present system of local nominations, which have long been increasing, have this year culminated in a series of unparalleled outrages, and Democrats and Republicans are alike disgusted and indignant with the action of the conventions by which they have been misrepresented. The whole delegate system, as practically carried out here, is rotten to the core; and in a large number of cases, a nomination, instead of proving that the man who receives it is especially worth of the support of his fellow-citizens at the general election, only is *prima facie* evidence that he was a bolder and more unscrupulous schemer than any of his competitors. Every proceeding, from the initial step of appointing persons to hold the elections, up to the final nominations, reeks with fraud, violence, and corruption; and the people suffer in the end not merely from the inferiority and incompetency, but the rapacity of the officials who, after they acquire posts of honor or profit, resort to dishonest practices to reimburse themselves for the outlay incurred for electioneering expenses, as well as to rapidly acquire fortunes from illegal fees, peculation of public moneys, or bribes. In ordinary cases the outrages which are inseparably connected with this system are modified to a considerable degree by a wholesome fear of public opinion, and by a belief that if notoriously bad men are nominated, or if unusually infamous practices are resorted to, the people will wreak vengeance at the polls. The common resort, when an intolerably bad Republican nomination is made, is to elect the opposing Democratic candidate, and *vice versa*. To some extent this favorite remedy may be successfully applied in 1869, as in former years; but, unfortunately, many of the conventions have acted so badly that neither of the antagonistic candidates are, on personal grounds, worthy of support, and the choice is narrowed down, in the present state of the canvass, to a selection of two equally disgraceful aspirants.

For this reason there is now a greater necessity for the organization of a vigorous reform movement, and a better prospect of its success than at any former period. The men who have really at heart the success of the principles of the two parties have been equally outraged. A Democratic city contemporary regales its readers with a homily on the superiority of the platform adopted by the Democratic County Convention. It lauds the rings and rowdies who, after three days of fraud and terrorism, nominated Ahern, Stewart & Co., because they professed devotion to the Constitution, declared themselves champions of free government, and espoused the cause of reform. It is ridiculous to pretend that these men cared a jot for balderdash resolutions, or that their hearts were in any other work than the congenial task of forcing disgraceful candidates upon the community. It has been too much the habit of great parties to suffer themselves to become the slaves of scoundrels, simply because they make a few cheap professions of devotion to this or that principle; and it has repeatedly happened that, after base men have acquired power in this manner, they have used their positions only to plunder and betray the public. A Democratic organ at the State capital charges that the Democratic legislators sent from this city to Harrisburg last winter purposely promoted for a time the success of the Metropolitan Police bill, so that the Democrats of Philadelphia would send a large sum of money there to defeat its passage, and that they would gain a share of the plunder. Similar acts of bad faith to the Republican party were no doubt perpetrated by the Republican representatives. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that the corruptionists, who are ready on all occasions to sell the rights of the people to the highest bidder, can be faithful to the true interests of the political organizations they pretend to serve. The only excuse for tolerating them—that they have the one virtue of partisan fidelity, linked to the thousand crimes which make up the sum total of their character—is therefore fallacious, and they are as ready, in many instances, to sell out their party as to sell their votes to railroad speculators or to steam-boiler companies. If Bunn, Adaire, Davis, Stokes, Cloud, and Hong, the unpopular Republican members who have been renominated for the Legislature cared anything for the triumph of Republicanism, they would even now withdraw, and cease to be millstones around the neck of the party. If Mr. Houseman wishes to promote a Republican triumph in Philadelphia, he will also retire and give a clear field to a candidate who can command the united support of the organization, as well as of thousands of Democrats who are disgusted with the manner in which their conventions were managed. But if Republicanism is to be doomed to drag these dead-weights through the canvass, and the Democracy, instead of profiting by Republican blunders, are to be invoked to support their own bad nominations, no time could be more auspicious for the formation of an independent or reform ticket, composed of really good men of both parties, and pledged to drive the money-changers from the political temples where they act as priests only to offer up the public welfare as a continuous sacrifice.

In the Row offices extortionate prices are habitually charged for every service, and they are managed rather with the view of plundering than of serving the public. The Legislature has become a den of thieves instead of a resort of honest law-makers. And all the habitual evils are intensified when conventions present for the suffrages of the citizens of Philadelphia candidates who are notoriously worse than their predecessors. It is time that decent men should refuse to be harnessed as beasts of burden in the triumphal cars of public robbers and plunderers, or to be deluded by the idea that they can efficiently serve partisan interests by re-electing any of the members of the last Legislature, or by voting for such illegal candidates as Houseman or Ahern. The American people have given many proofs of their capacity for devising means of deliverance from the sway of knaves and tyrants, and it will be strange if Philadelphians cannot prove equal to the duty of relieving themselves from the rule of rounders, rings, rowdies, and rascals.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

TO-DAY the eyes of the whole country are turned towards Virginia. The question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by the Underwood Convention held in the winter of 1867-68 is to be decided, and in addition to this the people of the State will select from the rival aspirants the persons whom a majority of them desire to control the State government in case the Constitution should be ratified. The distinguishing features of the so-called Underwood Constitution are provisions for unqualified negro suffrage; the disfranchisement and disqualification for office of all persons who held any civil or military position, under State or national authority, and subsequently engaged in the Rebellion; the subscription, on the part of the State officers, to a rigorous and exacting iron-clad test-oath; a homestead system, retrospective in its action; a complicated system of county organization; and a common school system, similar to that in vogue in nearly all of the Northern States.

The first issue joined between the old Rebel element of the population and the new element brought into being through the agency of the reconstruction acts of Congress, was upon the question of negro suffrage. Onerous and depressing as was the military rule established by Congress, the chivalry of the first families presented a bold front against the negro element, declaring their preference for the inconveniences of military rule, when the humiliation of a subjection to the sway of their former slaves was the only alternative presented. The rancor and vindictiveness with which they assailed the proposed constitution from the outset induced the fear, on the part of the reconstruction party, that the document would be rejected by a large majority. For this reason both the military commanders and Congress have hesitated for a full year to order an appeal to the people upon the question. The lapse of time, however, witnessed the triumph of negro suffrage in all the lately rebellious States which have been restored to their normal position in the Union, the overwhelming election of General Grant to the Presidency, and the preservation of such a radical preponderance in both branches of Congress, that it was made evident to all that only by accepting negro suffrage could the State resume her former relations to the General Government and again secure the control of her own internal affairs. An utter demoralization of the conservative forces was the result. Their candidates for State officers were withdrawn, and their support tendered to a ticket nominated by a small and insignificant clique of Republicans, who were both disappointed and soured by the success of Wells in securing the nomination for Governor. Their opposition to the negro suffrage clause of the proposed Constitution gave place to a vigorous assault upon the disability, test-oath, and county organization provisions, in which they were eagerly joined by the renegade Republicans to the support of whose candidates they had so opportunely come. This change of base reacted upon the radical element, and Governor Wells himself was forced to make some concessions, chief among which was his willingness to abide by the decision of the majority in case the President, by the authority of Congress, should submit the more obnoxious provisions of the Constitution to a separate vote, and they should sustain a defeat at the polls, while the remaining portions should be affirmed. This action placed the opposing candidates practically on the same platform, with the exception that the Wells party advocated the election of negroes to office, while the Walker party opposed it.

In the last hours of the recent session Congress passed an act authorizing the President to submit such portions of the Constitution to a separate vote as he might deem proper, and on the 14th day of May an executive proclamation was accordingly issued, fixing the election for the current day. But the President failed to comply with all the demands of the white man's party. The disability and test-oath clauses, as will be seen by the proclamation published elsewhere, were submitted to a separate vote, but the other objectionable features must stand or fall with the provisions which meet the approval or acquiescence of all parties.

To the support of the Walker ticket the great bulk of the old Rebel element has rallied, and as the recent revision of the registration list has largely increased the number of white voters, the result of to-day's contest is involved in some doubt. Thousands of those who will vote for the Walker candidates will vote also against the Constitution, casting their ballots for the conservative Republican ticket as a choice between two evils, from one of which there can be no escape in case the constitution, entire or expurgated, is ratified. But many, even of the unreconstructed Rebels, will content themselves with voting against the two provisions submitted to a separate vote, and the adoption of the Constitution is a matter of apparent certainty. The opponents of the Wells ticket maintain that the freedmen are not very enthusiastic in their support of it, and hope, through their apathy, to carry the day. The fact that the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the radical ticket is a negro, also contributes to their comfort. They assume that the complete triumph of the Wells party in the State at large, and especially in the Legislature, will result in the sending of Governor Wells to the United States Senate; in which contingency the negro, J. D. Harris, will become the Chief Magistrate of the Old Dominion, occupying, and desecrating by his occupation of it, the chair of state in which such savory patriots as Wise and Letcher have sat. This would be the consummation of humiliation, and to avert its possibility, it is contended that no white man save such as are hungering for the petty county offices and seats in the Legislature, will so belittle and degrade himself as to cast a ballot for the radical ticket. In this way the issue stands. The definite result of the contest will be looked for with the most absorbing interest throughout the country.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1869.

The churches have begun to close, and the season of seashore piety has commenced. The fashionable saints of the Fifth avenue houses of worship have packed up their metropolitan piety with their church-toilettes, and indoctrinated themselves with the principles of watering-place religion. It is necessary, I presume, that ministers should go out of town like other people, but when a poor devil whom nobody cares for, sees church after church closed during the summer solstice, he may be pardoned for wondering whether souls are not just as valuable for salvation purposes in hot as in cold weather. Why should the populace be less pious because it has more perspiration? And does the ministerial sore throat, which always reaches its climax at the beginning of June, totally exempt its clerical sufferers from all responsibility over sweltering charges? Does the Reverend Daisy Clover, who has as many pink notes daily sent him as the dashing-looking leading juvenile that ever entranced a feminine matinee audience, does he feel that he is preaching in season and out of season, now that he has begun his three months' jaunt in Europe? Are not the metropolitan church and stage too suggestively alike in this respect? The season is over, the curtain is down, the foot-lights are extinguished, the audience departs, the theatre is closed, and the *soubrette*, and the heavy man, and the leading lady, are all on their travels, and we poor creatures at home receive occasional glints of their doings at London and Paris and wherenot. So with the pulpit. There arrives a time when the congregation has an indefinite perception that the pious "season" is over; that the religion of the year having been scrupulously attended to during bleak winter and raw spring—(winter lingering in the lap of May may be a very pretty idea, but she ought to be spanked for doing it)—may now be laid aside with the thick dresses, and that the garment of praise and undergarments may be simultaneously discarded. Yes, believe me, with the watering-place season there comes a watering-place religion. Physical and spiritual extremes meet, and the fervency of the body generates an iciness of the soul.

There is something being said just now in regard to the number of absinthe-drinkers in this city. The scandal is not without some cause. Absinthe is comparatively a new drink here, but, once acclimatized, has rapidly spread its influences. Until lately its name was almost unknown among the lists of drinks and cordials printed on the last pages of restaurant bills-of-fare. Now the fourth-rate cafe has its absinthe, and, of course, the lower you descend in the restaurant scale, the viler becomes this, as every other, form of drink. Absinthe, particularly that sold in New York, is little more than a compound of poisons. Wormwood, anise-seed, flagroot, proof-spirit, indigo, nettles, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, are a few of the ingredients to give the necessary taste and tincture. This pale drink is said to be daily growing in fascination here, and to be even supplanting among opium-eaters their cherished drug. In fact, it is nothing more than liquid epilepsy, and every one who makes a habit of imbibing it may feel sure that with each dram he has brought himself an inch nearer to that dread line which separates sanity from hopeless insanity. Its reactionary effect upon the brain is so poignant, so inadmissive of antidote, that more epileptics are manufactured from the abuse of it than from all other means combined. And yet few of the drinkers of this fascinating amalgam of poisons are fully aware of its fatal tendencies. Not only men, but women are among its victims—women, fair, fashionable, and in good repute. Delmonico's, if it does not exactly throng with beautiful absinthe-drinkers, has at least a goodly sprinkling of them each fine afternoon at four o'clock. And there is not the same excuse for these poison-passionate sinners of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue that there is for the handsome Circassian who, in eating arsenic, hopes to realize the smashed idea of Madame Rachel and to become "beautiful forever." Absinthe has no such embellishing power. "Ugly forever," rather, is the fatal edict pronounced against every *belle* who thus sins against the bust, the brain, the organs of digestion, which God has given her. For absinthe is the very cancer among drinks, whose aim only is to destroy. It creates a cancer of the spirit, which quickly devours all the finer integuments of the soul, and hurries it down to a loathsome death. And yet these beautiful poison-swallowers are, too, sinners in secret, hiding from friend and physician, until the last moment, the vice that destroys them. The habit forms one of the dreariest isms of New York fashionable life, and I should tremble were I to attempt to compute the probable number of those beautiful denaturalizers of self—these rapidly-consuming absinthe anchorites.

It is a very good thing to have a Fourth of July. As one of the bulwarks of our national liberties, as a sacred inheritance handed down to us by our forefathers, as the spoiled darling of the Father of his Country, as the essence of buncombe, and the quintessence of cant, the Fourth of July is undoubtedly perfectly sound on the goose. It is a very good thing to think of when you are a prisoner in a foreign land, or are lost in the desert of Sahara—a very handy thing to have in the national household, provided it is never taken out. Plymouth Rock, and the Boston tea party, and Bunker Hill, and the battle of Lexington, are exquisite recollections to the Man without a Country, and if Robinson Crusoe had been an American, he would have been glad to come across a violin on which to rosin out "Yankee Doodle." As a shooting cracker and Roman candle reality, however—no, thank you. There are two extremes into one of which I naturally wish to convert myself when the glorious Fourth arrives. One is the Glorious-Fourth-orator, who does his tall talking, and sweats and swears quite beautifully in his self-complacency; the other is the immortal Small Boy, with his shooting crackers, who never "lets up" until they are all "let off."

Do you remember "General Boum," the real, original "General Boum"—he of the blazing cheek and the gleaming eye, and the "puf! paf! pouf!" which never failed in its spontaneous joviality through the whole history of *opera bouffe* in this country? Well, the house he draws at most now is a neat little public house over at Hoboken. There he yesterday opened a beautiful little restaurant, and does drams now instead of the drama. His name, it will be remembered, is Duchesne. He is not alone in the enterprise. He has been joined in it by M. Mercier, the managing editor of *Le Courrier des Etats-Unis*. What do you think of that? Mercier having grown a little tired of guiding public taste through the columns of his paper, has added to his duties those of a purveyor. Are there no Philadelphia journalists who might go and do likewise? I think I know of one or two who would look much better behind the bar of a public house than in the editorial sanctum. I was once told that the technical name of a bar-tender was "muddler." If my information be correct, and I might base my judgment by the drift of their editorials, that designation would apply to them with great happiness in both capacities.

There are going to be a good many changes in theatricals in this city. It is understood that Mr. Adams will not remain at Booth's after the conclusion of the summer season. All previous rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, it is positively asserted that the regular season will be re-established at Wallack's towards the beginning of September, Miss St. Clair Phillips, from London, to do the leading business in place of Miss Rose Eytinge. Much of the old stock company remains, but Miss Eytinge, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Young are not a part of it. The programme at Niblo's, when *Sinbad* has run its course, consists of *Arrah-na-Pogue*, Lotta, the Legitimate, a super-Black-Crook spectacle, and the latest effort of Boucicault's scissorial genius. At Fisk's Opera House *La Patrie* is to be revived, with "Loose-Heel" Western in the part of "Dolores," in which poor Mrs. Gladstane failed to please the exacting New Yorkers. At the Academy—sarcastically known as the "Catacombs"—Italian opera, with Titiens, is promised. Madame Gazzaniga also threatens to appear, but whether as manageress or singist, I am not able to say. At the Olympic, *Hiccory Diccory Dock* is being docked of its usual supply of good audiences, and the mouse will run up the clock there for the last time very soon. What Mr. Daly is at about the Fifth Avenue theatre, nobody knows. Selwyn's company have left it and gone to Wallack's. At the Tammany a new sensation is to be introduced in the way of seventeen—Patagonian peris, "in their native costume" (?) who will supply visitors with cigars and drinks. I may be mistaken. To err is human. Life is short and time is fleeting. If I may make the remark, I *rather* think that these seventeen Patagonian peris are more nearly related to the isle of Erin than that of Terra-del-Fuego. However, time and Tammany will show.

And so, wishing you a glorious Fourth, and plenty of it, I am,

ALI BABA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity, and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3m$wf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf$

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 20th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, *JULY 8.*

Premium, $300, for horses that have never beaten 2·31; mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Second horse entitled to his entrance money.

To be trotted on Thursday, July 8. Good day and track.

Entrance, 10 per cent. Entries to close on Tuesday, July 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office, No. 141 South FOURTH Street.

1t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY. ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire........................$2·25
Children " "........................1·25
Servants " "........................1·50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT street wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8½ o'clock, and returning leave Wilmington at 3½ o'clock. Fare to Chester or Hook, 15 cents; Wilmington, 20 cents. 7 1 6t

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

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CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

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Go climb a tree?

GO!! GO!!

Wherever you go, neighbor, you need first to go to

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Linen Dusters,
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Summer Overalls,
Hunting Jackets,
Fishing Rigs,
Airy Pantaloons,
Snow White Duck Coats,
Shaded Linen Suits,

Together with an immensely varied assortment of all things needed for the comfort and adornment of the outer man, whether at home or abroad.

Your attention, gentlemen, is respectfully and pointedly called to the

SHOCKING LOW PRICES

AT WHICH EVERYTHING IN THE

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DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold my entire stock of Books, Stereotype Plates, Engravings, Copyrights, etc., to Alfred Martien, who will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business at the store lately occupied by me, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

All accounts may be presented to him for settlement.

JAMES S. CLAXTON.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869.

In accordance with the above, I beg to announce to my friends and others that I have resumed the Book-Publishing business and will conduct the same at No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

The Printing and Stereotyping business will be continued, as heretofore, at the premises Nos. 619 and 621 JAYNE Street and No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

The Publication Office of *The Presbyterian* and of the *Young Folks' News* will remain for the present at No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street. ALFRED MARTIEN.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 5stuw3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

July 8, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods. 7 6 2t

PAIN PAINT.

WHAT CAN BE WORS

Here's one with palate eaten off.
Lips, cheeks, and nostrils sore,
She has a hacking, croupy cough,
While *Pain in Chest she bore.*

In *roof* of *Mouth* she has a hole,
Eat *through* from bridge of nose,
All by *Catarrh*, while Pus will roll,
And into stomach goes.

There stands a man a package shows,
Now open it and see,
'Tis *full of bones* blown from his nose,
Some spit from MOUTH *there be.*

Please *count*—*here's twenty-seven* bones,
Catarrh has eaten out,
There's *not much* pain, there's been no *groans*,
This man still rugged, stout.

Now Twenty Thousand with Catarrh,
Have been to WOLCOTT's place,
Some live *close* by, some come from *far*,
And *each* a different case.

There are so many, many ways,
Good Doctors have *no show*,
Each patient shows a *different* phase
The Doctors never *know*.

Read the *best treatise* on Catarrh
And you will *quickly* find,
'Tis *short*, and never up to *par*,
To cure it not inclined.

ANNIHILATOR is a cure,
A million testify,
And WOLCOTT's method *is so sure*,
'Tis free *for all* to try.

Ten years' *hard practice* with Catarrh,
On thousands *cured* will show,
There's none so hopeless, near or far,
Who to *his* office go.

We find base quacks with envy swell;
Some want to sell a *dust*—
And say 'twill cure Catarrh, as well
Dirt up the nostrils thrust.

No ulcer yet we really know,
Can heal by using snuff;
The very act of sneezing show
Such treatment is too rough.

Excessive dust will breed Catarrh;
It is the fruitful cause;
And all who use it, near or far,
Into this whirlpool draws.

Repeated colds in head or throat
Will soon produce Catarrh;
A million now are in this boat,
Consumption is not far.

And millions live who can prevent
This horrid, foul disease;
Heat hot your feet, not be content,
Nor wait until you sneeze.

And never, never go to bed
Unless your feet are warm;
Beware of dust, in nose or head;
These rules can do no harm.

Have you contracted this complaint?
Annihilator use;
If pain afflicts them, use PAIN PAINT,
Shun doses and the blues.

But the doctor has a remedy which has been established, and is in fact the only real standard medicine for Catarrh; it is the Annihilator. Over 100,00 bottles are sold each month. Over 20,0 signatures from medical men of the highest standing attest its virtues. The doctor says that more than one-third of the entire population are victims to this loathsome disease of the head. Catarrh he affirms to be an ulceration of the head. The phlegm and matter from the filthy sore drop in the throat, and cause the patient to hawk and spit, and at night, while asleep, it steals down the throat into the stomach, and in the morning the patient finds his stomach choked up with the phlegm and matter that fall into his throat while asleep, and endeavors to clear his throat of the nauseating mucus. But it shortly undermines the constitution, finally ending in consumption. Bronchitis is the legitimate child of catarrh in every instance. Troches and all palliatives cannot in any case reach the fountain, in the head, where the polluted, festering, corrosive pus or matter issues. Snuff, or dust of any manufacture, aggravates, and never, never cures this disease.

A sneeze is nature's emphatic No, always, and is produced in consequence of an irritation of the membranes of the head. Nature speaks out loud and says No at every sneeze. She also opens the water ducts and floods the nostrils with water to drown out the intruder, just as the ducts of the eye are open when dust afflicts that organ. Taking snuff will produce Catarrh. Doctors in general know hardly anything about or understand this universal complaint, Catarrh, and they are honest enough to admit it. The patient feels dull, heavy, stupid, and sleepy; having seldom any pain, his fears are not aroused until perhaps too late.

He catches cold constantly in the head, sometimes running at the nostrils, eyes often weak, nostrils inflamed, breath sometimes reveals to his neighbors the corruption within, while the patient has often lost the sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, while ringing noises in the head, or deafness, ensue. Pain in the chest, lungs, or bowels startles him; hacks and coughs, has dyspepsia, thinks he has liver complaint, wants to take a blood purifier, or cod liver oil. Bosh! The foul ulcer in the head cannot be reached by such nostrums. He becomes nervous, his voice is harsh and unnatural, feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings seem to hang overhead like a pall. Hundreds, yea, thousands, seek a rope, a river, a revolver, or razor, and cut, themselves, the miserable thread of life. The world looks on and wonders that a man, surrounded by all the charms and opulence that gold can give, should deliberately choose a quiet grave, where the weary are at rest; others drag on a weary life and sink under lung complaints by inches. Many hire some miserable scamp or some big sounding charlatan, having such a string of promotions from Europe and elsewhere that they actually bewilder and dazzle their victim, who at once comes down with the dust, pays $5 for a useless examination, $50 more as part payment for the *job cure*. Of course, the dupe is not silly enough to pay the balance, but thanks God he was not killed outright by the outrageous treatment. The villains coolly write a flaming certificate and attach thereto the victim's name.

Dr. Wolcott tries to use common sense. He tells his patients, who have Catarrh, to use a pint bottle of his Annihilator in seven days, according to directions. If benefited, continue to use a pint each week until cured.

Ordinary minds can comprehend plain truth, and his statement will be backed up by all who love commercial honesty. We would advise our readers to cut this out, as it is the plainest statement they have had the pleasure to read concerning a disease universally prevalent, and if not afflicted themselves, to send it to any friend who may have Catarrh. Dr. WOLCOTT most emphatically cautions the public against purchasing any of his preparations unless in pure white outside wrappers. Touch none in brown or tinted wrappers at any price, if offered by druggists. Look twice at the wrapper when you buy, and get the genuine, or send to the doctor's office for it, at No. 181 Chatham Square, New York, for some are so jealous of the large sale of Annihilator that they are trying to imitate it. Some of these worthless preparations contain large quantities of *camphor*, which if used by snuffing up the nose soon produce insanity. Beware of every impostor.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

Test them, free of cost, at No. 622 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. It

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APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1948, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1867, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.

BAIN & BRO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Irish National Convention in Chicago—The Coming Solar Eclipse—Arrangements for Making Observations—Tragedy in New York—Money Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Irish Republican Convention—Yesterday Morning's Session—Object of the Assembling.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Irish National Republican Convention met in Farwell Hall, in this city, yesterday morning. The hall was appropriately decorated with flags and mottoes. The convention was called to order by Mr. Bell, of the Irish *Republican*, who proposed as temporary chairman of the convention the Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati. He was declared elected. Mr. Fitzgerald addressed the delegates at considerable length, taking ground in favor of universal liberty to all classes and colors; also in favor of the protection of American industry. Messrs. John Pope Hodnett, of Dakotah, Mr. Kelley, of New York, and J. O'Conner, of Washington city, were elected temporary secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of one person from each State, as follows:—

Tennessee, John A. Mullen; Kansas, H. H. Cooney; Wisconsin, E. Sweeney; Iowa, John Halley; Michigan, E. O'Connor; Louisiana, P. G. Maroney; Ohio, Thomas Streedy; Pennsylvania, Martin Laibell; Missouri, Peter Daily; District of Columbia, J. D. O'Connell; Dacotah, John Pope Hodnett; Illinois, Michael Pigott; Connecticut, Richard McClosell; Nebraska, John Quinn; North Carolina, J. F. Lee; Kentucky, Mr. Boland; New Jersey, David Ball; Minnesota, Paul Fitzgerald; and New York, Captain William H. Grou.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was also appointed, representing the same States and Territories, as follows:—

Wisconsin, Thomas Reynold; Iowa, J. J. McDonald; Minnesota, Paul Fitzgerald; Tennessee, John J. Mullin; Michigan, John Clevey; Louisiana, R. L. Sherly; Ohio, P. O'Neill; Missouri, M. C. Earight; Dakotah, John P. Hodnett; Illinois, C. Moore; Pennsylvania, James A. Hogan; Connecticut, Richard McCloud; Nebraska, John Quinn, District of Columbia, W. Duffy; North Carolina, J. F. Lea; Kentucky, M. Donald; New Jersey, David Bell; Minnesota, Paul Fitzgerald; New York, John O'Brien.

The convention then took a recess, and reassembled at 8 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following States and Territories represented:—Connecticut, 10 delegates; Dakotah, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Illinois, 52; Iowa, 11; Ohio, 25; Nebraska, 6; New Jersey, 1; North Carolina, 8; Michigan, 8; Missouri, 6; Pennsylvania, 3; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 6; Minnesota, 7; Massachusetts, 6; Wisconsin, 14; Kansas, 3; New York, 39. The total number of delegates reported was 221. A large number of delegates on the rolls are not here.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, N. C., each delegation was authorized to strike off the names of those not present.

After some delay the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report:—President, Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio; Vice Presidents, W. J. Renshaw, of Wisconsin; James Magonigle, of Michigan; P. H. Dunn, of Illinois; J. M. Moriarty, of Pennsylvania; R. C. Cloud, of Connecticut; W. Duffy, of the District of Columbia; W. McKinley, of Tennessee; D. Bell, of New Jersey; Matthew Byrne, of New York; R. L. Shelley, of New York; Thomas Savin, of Ohio; P. W. Comery, of Kansas; Henry O'Connor, of Iowa; Dennis O'Brian, of Virginia; George K. O'Brien, of Nebraska; Paul Fitzgerald, of Minnesota; John Kelley, of North Carolina; J. Pope Hodnett, of Dacotah.

The report was adopted, and the Convention adjourned until to-day.

The Powell Exploring Expedition.

CHICAGO, July 6.—There can scarcely be any doubt that John A. Risdon, who reported the loss of the Powell Exploring Expedition, is an impostor. A despatch from Lasalle, where Risdon claimed to belong, says that no such man is known there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Solar Eclipse.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The second party fitted out from the Naval Observatory to observe the solar eclipse of August 7 left this city with their instruments on Monday evening for the vicinity of Desmoines, Iowa. Professors William Harkness and J. R. Eastman, U. S. N., have charge of the meteorological and astronomical work, and the party has been joined by Dr. Edward Curtis, U. S. A., under orders from the Surgeon-General's Department, to photograph, in connection with the Observatory party, the various phases of the eclipse.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Gold Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Stock market was quite variable to-day and considerably depressed, about noon the quotations showing an average decline of about 1 per cent. The market for Government securities is steady, and prices are generally unchanged. Gold opened at 137, declined to 135⅝, but is now steady at 136@136¼. The Money market is less active, but steady at 107½. Foreign exchange is steady at 109⅝@109¾ for 60 days, and 110⅛ for 3 days.

Horrible Murder.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Last night Christopher McGuire, a laborer, on a drunken spree, beat his wife to death. McGuire was arrested, and took the matter coolly. The citizens in the vicinity of the murder were violently excited, and nothing but his prompt arrest saved him from summary punishment.

Arrivals.

The steamers arrived at this port this morning are these:—Silesia, from Hamburg; Java, from Liverpool; Nebraska, from Liverpool.

The steamer City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived out at Queenstown at 5 A. M. Steamer Bellona arrived out at London this morning.

Oil Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Crude, 16¾ to 17; refined, 32½. Market firm. Antwerp, 48¾; Liverpool, unchanged. London, Spirits, 10¼.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Last night the store of H. H. Neal, dry goods dealer, was damaged by fire to the amount of from $40,000 to $8000 in stock and fixtures, and is insured for $30,000 in the following companies:—Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, Liverpool and London, Cleveland, Buckeye, and North American Companies. A Roman candle is supposed to have caused the fire.

A cricket match between the Blue Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Kentucky Club, of Louisville, resulted, Blue Stockings, 120, Kentucky, 120.

Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—The first race at Doty's Park yesterday, mile heats, for $300, was won by Pet. The second race, for $500, was won by Finnegan, and the third race, for $1000, by Rosa Golddust.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

By Thompson, C. J.:—

Woodward, et al. vs. Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, appellants. Cumberland county. Appeal dismissed.

Woodward et al., appellees, vs. the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company. Cumberland county. Bill dismissed.

Burkholder vs. Stahl, et al. Somerset county. Judgment affirmed.

Homer's Executor vs. McGaughey Franklin county Judgment affirmed.

Prichett, Boyle & Co. vs. Jacob B. Cook. Franklin county. Judgment affirmed.

Givens vs. Miller et. al. Cumberland county. Judgment reversed.

Grenemeyer vs. the Southern Mutual Insurance Company of York county. Judgment affirmed.

Williams' Appeal Cumberland county. Appeal dismissed.

Williams et. al. vs. Row et. al. Cumberland county Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Judge Sharswood dissents.

Weist vs. Jacoby Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

Taylor & Elsworth, Executors, vs. Edwin Eldridge. Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed.

By Judge Read:—

Smith vs. Austin et al. Franklin county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.

John O. Kiniwell vs. Joseph Bittnerr. Somerset county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.

John Wightman vs. Richard Doncadler. Clinton county. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of Joseph Single, Administrator, from Cumberland county. Decree affirmed at cost of appellants.

Abraham Hostetter vs. J. M. Hykas. Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

Wain vs. Lewis D. Johnson. York county. Judgment affirmed. Agnew and Sharswood dissenting.

Appeals of John F. Grum et al. York county. Decree affirmed and appeals dismissed at costs of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Joseph Alexander vs. The Mifflin County National Bank. Judgment affirmed.

Appeals of Abraham Hoffer. Lancaster county. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

Wunderlich & Read vs. The Cumberland Valley Railroad. Franklin county. Decree affirmed, dismissing the bill and dissolving the injunction at costs of appellants.

Schoch *et al.* vs. Foreman. Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

The Commonwealth vs. The Penn Gas Coal Company. Two cases. Dauphin county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

By Agnew, J.:—

John Grear and John Vanhywing vs. Ashland Iron Company. Judgment affirmed.

Henry Fetiren et al. vs. Henry Kochsnour. York county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Abraham Forney vs. Abraham S. Bard. Lancaster county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. Per curiam.

The Commonwealth vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Erie Railroad Company, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, Monongahela Navigation Company, and Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company. Dauphin county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.

Appeal of Henry G. Rupp, administrator. Cumberland county. Decree reversed.

George and John Myers, Executors, vs. Sarah Troul. York county. Decree reversed.

William Drawbaugh vs. Frederick Mentzer et al. Cumberland county. Decree affirmed with costs.

Daniel Weygand vs. Samuel Gaither et al. Somerset county. Decree affirmed with costs, to be paid by appellants.

John D. Roddy vs. William S. Harah, Somerset county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Jacob K. Goodman. Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed.

The School District of Heidelberg township, Lebanon county, vs. John Hous. Judgment affirmed.

The Lykens Valley Coal Company vs. Gillard Dock, assignee of the Franklin Coal Company. Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. The Phœnix Iron Company, Dauphin county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Findlay & Hay vs. Joseph Keim. Somerset county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

The Borough of York vs. Montgomery county. Meigs et al. Decree reversed, and plaintiff's bill dismissed.

By Sharswood, J.—Haldeman & Grubb vs. Haldeman et al.; Haldeman et al. vs. Haldeman & Grubb. Lebanon county. Judgment reversed, and judgment on the case stated for the defendants.

Hartman vs. Diller et al. Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed.

Mishler vs. Commonwealth. Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed.

Gettysburg National Bank vs. Kahns. Adams county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Koontz vs. Hammond. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

Myers' appeal. Adams county. Decree affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Hoover vs. Gehr. Franklin county. Judgment affirmed.

Bowser vs. Cessna. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

The Commonwealth to use of Mary C. Miller vs. Snyder et al. Somerset county. Judgment affirmed.

Davis et al. vs. Bigler et al. Dauphin county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. rendered.

Jones' Appeal. Dauphin county. Decree reversed.

Elder vs. Reel. Dauphin county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Kinter's Appeal. Dauphin county. Decree affirmed, and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

By Williams, J.—David P. Brown et al. vs. Hammett & Weill. Schuylkill county. Injunction dissolved.

Houser vs. Tully. Adams county. Judgment affirmed.

Lingenfitter et al. vs. Richey. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Western Transportation Company, and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Alexander & Thomas Jones. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Madara and Spong vs. Eversole. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

Rupp et al. vs. Over. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Rev. J. M. Barrett. Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Daniel G. May vs. Elizabeth May. Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

McHenry vs. Winslow, et al. Elk county. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant. Read, J., dissents.

Buzby's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Appeal dismissed and decree confirmed at the costs of the appellant.

Hall vs. Rulon. Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree reversed and modified.

Commonwealth vs. France & Egerton. Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Mary Donohue vs. Patrick McNichol. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Decree reversed, and order for plaintiff to be drawn up under the rule.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The July term of the Court was opened yesterday by his Honor Judge Peirce. No other business than the calling of the jury was transacted. This morning his Honor appointed Francis R. Wharton foreman of the Grand Jury, and instructed the gentlemen as to their general duties. The morning was taken up by a false pretense case, possessing no interest whatever.

AT THE SEASIDE.

The "Fourth" at Cape May—A Grand Rush for the Island—Nothing Like It Before—How the Multitude Passed the Anniversary of Independence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 5.

Last year the West Jersey Railroad Companies placed their afternoon fast express train between Camden and the seashore on the time-tables about the 15th of July, and that date marked the opening of the season at Cape Island. This year, however, the railroad companies determined upon taking time by the forelock, and, accordingly, they announced that the full summer complement of trains would commence to run on the 3d. The result of these facilities for reaching this delightful spot, combined with the curious freaks of the weather during the past week or two, and the coincidence of the Anniversary of Independence with the weekly day of rest, were very manifest.

There was a great scrambling for seats in the cars on Saturday, and when the train finally started on its way, a few minutes after time, in consequence of the difficulty in getting enough cars together, it contained over five hundred passengers. For three or four days previously, large numbers had arrived, and when the eve of the Fourth of July closed in upon us, there were by some hundreds more people on Cape Island than ever before in its history at the corresponding period of the year. This fact was so marked and singular that it elicited universal comment and testimony, especially from the affable gentlemen who presides over the destinies of the great hotels, none of whom had ever carried about with them more benignant and—shall I not say so?—benevolent countenances. The upshot of the whole matter is, that "the season" so called has been inaugurated fully two weeks earlier than usual, and under auspices which give promise of more than the customary activity. By the erection of the monstrous and magnificent pile known as the Stockton House, additions and improvements to several of the old establishments, and the almost magical springing up of about fifty new and elegant cottages, the facilities of the place for stowing away sweltering humanity have been extended altogether sufficiently for the accommodation of about two thousand people. Last summer, when the heat in the city was at the highest, and Cape Island was, in consequence, most crowded, elbow room, both at the table and in bed, was sadly lacking. The great increase in the accommodations to which I have referred, and which I will note more in detail hereafter, will happily suffice to relieve the discomfort which rendered a sojourn at Cape Island last summer a veritable pursuit of pleasure under difficulties.

Sunday, as revealed to those who had escaped the glare and noise of the city, was a quiet, sober, orderly day, without anything to mark it as being the anniversary of the most momentous event in the history of the nation. Strolls upon the beach, tussles with the breakers, hearty and well-considered dinners, groupings in the shade for purposes of gossip, half-waking siestas, half-heard sermons, and all the infinitude of phases which mark the quiet Sabbath by the sea-side, made up the day—a day less burdensome than are most of the days which fall to the lot of men. To-day has been more hilarious. The Sabbath restraint is no longer upon us, and to a man—and a woman as well—we embrace the freedom of the occasion to make ourselves as merry as we may. Yesterday only the wayfarers ventured to take a bath. The staid people who are here for the summer can afford to let the ocean alone on Sunday, while the hasty sojourners of a day cannot, or think they cannot, and consequently do not. But to-day everybody has made the plunge, some with a shiver and a shrinking fear, as if the monsters of the deep were standing with yawning jaws, ready and eager to engulf them; others with a bound as free and reckless as that of the frolicksome porpoises which disport themselves just without the motley string of bathers.

Spasmodic efforts to observe the day with some regard to its traditions have also been indulged in. Every now and then the ear is saluted by the unwelcome and discordant report of the fire-cracker. The children rush pell-mell to the scene, and contribute their shrill voices to its sputtering notes, and raise a great hubbub, and flatter themselves that they are nothing if not as patriotic as were their fathers when they were children before them. And then, about high noon, a steamer flying "Hudson" from her stern, and "Philadelphia" from her bow, and fairly loaded down with pleasure seekers, sweeps around the Cape, and swings up and down along the line of bathers, making the day hideous with the screechings of her whistle, and drowning the voice of the breakers in the booming of her guns. So the day passes and night approaches, and with it comes another characteristic feature of an orthodox Fourth of July. In the spacious dining-room of Congress Hall the people will assemble at 8 o'clock in the evening, to witness a genuine spreading of himself by the great American eagle, after the fashion in vogue for almost a century. Several speeches will be delivered, among the orators who have promised to be in attendance for the purpose of honoring and enlightening the occasion being that erratic bird of the mountains, the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden. With his fertile fancy and exhaustless fountain of standard popular quotations, all who choose to attend will be fairly entertained.

WASHTENAW.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 8.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

GRAPE BITTERS.—Every one knows the value of the grape as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape; in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are the pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL GENTLEMEN
about to leave the city
can be
FULLY EQUIPPED
for their Summer Excursions
at
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market streets,
and
ALL WHO CAN'T GET AWAY
can be
COMFORTABLE AT HOME
by dressing in the
Cool Thin Garments
Cool Thin Garments
Cool Thin Garments
now being sold by
CART LOADS
at
Amazingly Low Prices
Amazingly Low Prices
Amazingly Low Prices
at
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BARRATT.—On Sunday morning, July 4, 1869, MARY IRVINE, wife of James Barratt, and eldest daughter of William Cummings.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1518 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon. Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut, at 5½ o'clock. **

CLARKSON.—On the 6th instant, SUSAN AUSTIN, wife of John W. Clarkson, and daughter of William M. Shervell, in her 26th year. *

DIVINE.—On Sunday, the 4th instant, JOHN, infant son of William, Jr., and Mary A. Divine, aged 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral from No. 336 S. Twenty-first street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock. *

ENGLEHART—On the 5th instant, JOHN G. ENGLEHART, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 Marshall street, on Thursday, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. Also, Robert Morris Lodge, I. O. of O. F.; Ashland Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; Odd Fellows' Relief Association; Neptune Hose Company; and the Delegates of the Fire Association. *

HOLLINSHEAD.—On the 4th instant, EMMA JANE, wife of Edward H. Hollinshead.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, William Taggert, No. 1803 Mt. Vernon street, on Wednesday morning, July 7, at 11 o'clock. *

LINDSAY.—On the 5th instant, MARIA, widow of the late John Lindsay, of Savannah, Georgia. §

MACY.—On the morning of 7th month 4th, 1869, in the city of New York, CAROLINE R., wife of Silvanus J. Macy, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah P. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, in the 36th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Fourth-day next, from the residence of her husband, No. 21 West Forty-seventh street, N. Y., without further notice. *

MENDENHALL.—On the 4th instant, VICTOREEN E., daughter of E. H. and Anna Mendenhall, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1237 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday, the 7th instant at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Wilmington by 9½ boat from Arch street wharf. *

MINTZER.—On Manday, July 5, 1869, WILLIAM G. MINTZER, in the 53d year of his age.

His male relatives and friends, and the following organizations, of which he was a member, viz., Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; Columbia H. R. A. Chapter, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F.; Howard Encampment, No. 33, I. O. of O. F.; Radiant Star Council, No. 45, O. U. A. M.; and the Vigilant Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 Catharine street, on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery. **

SHEEHAN.—On the morning of the 5th instant, JOSEPH, son of John S. and Mary C. Sheehan, aged 9 months. *

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes.
ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors.
No "tangle-leg" sold on the premises. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVED TO REAR BUILDING,
ENTRANCE ON NINTH STREET.

COOPER & CONARD,

During the rebuilding of the front half of their store, will be fully prepared to transact business in their commodious rooms on

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

To where they invite their friends and patrons, promising a succession of inducements from a Mammoth Stock.

DEPARTMENTS ALL IN FULL BLAST.

Vigorous efforts to reduce Summer Stock,
Ruinous prices for Fancy Goods,
Extra low prices for Desirable Goods,
Attentive appliance to business,
Buyers, interests always in view, [1 7 fsm
And well-meant endeavors to please,
Will characterize the summer campaign.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 6 10 3m

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
A LARGE INVOICE OF
PARIS DRESS SKIRTS,
For Walking and Driving,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS,
AT
$5 AND $6 EACH.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
7 6 3t PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

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EXTRAORDINARY

Startling Revelations.

Marvellous Spiritual Manifestations Before the Days of the Rochester Rappings.

St. Patrick, Stephen Girard, Henry VIII, Cardinal Wolsey, William Shakespeare, George III, Major Andre, the Poet Shelley, Lord Nelson, Lord Byron, George Fox, and Ben Jonson on the Rampage After their Death.

We have received from the publisher, L. G. Thomas, No. 1127 Sansom street, a pamphlet which gives a record of some extraordinary spiritual manifestations which took place among the "Shakers," at their village near Watervliet, New York, in 1843. These occurred about five years previous to the famous "Rochester Knockings" of the Fox Sisters, which have generally been accepted as the origin of modern Spiritualism. The writer was visiting the settlement, and the manifestations recorded took place under his own eyes. Some of them were curious, and we make some quotations from the pamphlet, which will be read with interest. The manner of conducting the Shaker worship, and the spiritual influences as manifested, are thus described:—

The hour for evening service having arrived, the "family" assembled for worship in the large meeting-room. This room was located in the part of the building set apart for domestic purposes. The brethren range themselves in rows upon on side of the room. The sisters do likewise upon the opposite side, facing the brethren. The two Elders and the two Eldresses take their stand at the head of each row or column. The congregation then commenced singing a lively Shaker hymn. Leading off in a dance, they move forward and backward, preserving excellent time. Then they change, making a revolution around the room. After considerable singing and dancing, and the performance of various evolutions, they ceased, whereupon the leading Elder delivered an extempore exhortation. As soon as he had terminated his address, one of the brethren became seized with a violent agitation of the body. His contortions were quite distressing to behold, and he was whirled around seemingly by some invisible influence, until he became almost exhausted, and was bathed in a profuse perspiration.

At the same time one of the sisters, a young woman of singular beauty of face and figure, commenced whirling around with great rapidity. Her gyrations were so rapid that her face for the time became undistinguishable. She continued this for an incredible length of time, and such a performance the writer never witnessed upon the theatrical stage, or anywhere outside of those Shaker assemblages. Various "manifestations" now became prevalent among the brethren and sisters present. Several were discoursing in what were termed "unknown tongues." Some were whirling, and others gesticulating violently, when, on a sudden, loud, simultaneous yells were given, and several of the brethren and sisters sprang into the centre of the room. The elders advanced towards those thus *possessed*, and questioned them.

The manifestation of the spirit of a negro slave is thus described:—

Spirit—"Massa, I'se a poor old slave."

Elder—"What is your name, my friend?"

Spirit—"I'se got no name, Massa, onny 'old Sam,' I belonged to Curnel Hunter down in Georgia. I seed hard times, Massa, and had a long life of hard work, I had. I worked in de cotton field, and had to tote many a heavy load. But I'se got ober dat long ago, and now I'se in good clober."

Elder—"How old were you when you died, Sam?"

Spirit—"Died, Massa? I ain't dead. Onny left my old shell; de old shell dat de boss used to beat so much. But I tinks I was a hundered years old when I left my old shell."

Elder—"What! a hundred years old? Why, how long have you been in the world of Spirits?"

Spirit—"Don't know. I'se been a good while. I knows I'se an old man when de solgers was a fighten. When de red coats come ober de sea to fight our folks down in Georgy."

Elder—"Why, you mean the Revolutionary war, when Washington was the great chief?"

Spirit—"Oh, yes! I used to hear 'em talk about General Washington. I seed him, too."

Elder—"What, down in Georgia?"

Spirit—"Oh, no, Massa. Here, where I am now. I never seed the General till I come up here. I'se seed him here; Lord bress his lubly shiny face."

Elder—"Well, Sam, you have seen him in the spirit world? He was a good man, Sam."

Spirit—"Yes, Massa; too good for dis nigger. For you see, Massa, he sometimes cums down to see us. He libs higher up dan a good many odder folks."

Elder—"Well, Sam, I hope you will be able to work your way up to where he is. Good-bye now. Come and see us again."

Spirit—"Good-bye, Massa, and all you white folks."

The Spirit then withdrew, and the brother who had "taken him in" resumed his normal condition.

While the foregoing conversation was transpiring various spirits made themselves known, among whom was that of a rollicking

IRISHMAN,

who danced a jig, sang a lively song, and flourished, or appeared to flourish, a shillelah in true Donnybrook style. His mirthful expressions and rich brogue elicited laughter from the grave Shakers, and being rather a rough and boisterous character, the Elders were obliged to dismiss him, with a promise that he would be privileged to make another visit if he should conduct himself properly.

SAINT PATRICK

was on another occasion introduced to the elders by some bishops and priests of the Christian Church who had taken possession of the bodies of some of the brethren present.

Saint Patrick said that he had been so long in the spirit world, and the sphere in which he moved was so far from the material world, the earth, that he but rarely made a spiritual visit to the abode of the children of men. Yet, he said, it afforded him gratification to sometimes revisit the scenes of his earthly labors. He said that he strongly sympathized with his children, as he had ever been happy to consider as such the natives of Ireland, in the calamities and afflictions with which they had been visited at times, and he trusted that the time was not far off which would see them all regenerated in body and spirit, and be recognized as true followers of Christ.

But he would admonish them that until the sinful and degrading vice of indulgence in strong drink—the fruitful source of most of the crime and evil that afflicted the world, and which was still a fatal weakness of too many of the sons of the Green Island—was overcome, they could not enjoy in its fulness the glorious kingdom of God and His angels.

STEPHEN GIRARD

made his presence known, and spoke through the mediumship of one of the brethren. He spoke earnestly, and at some length.

He gave an interesting account of his life. He stated that several years had elapsed since his spirit had left its earthly body, and that he had, when revisiting the scenes of his active earth life, often desired to make his presence known to living friends, in the body, but hitherto he had been unable to do so. He expressed great satisfaction at having been enabled at last to accomplish the desire so strong within him to converse with the people of earth, so that he could be heard.

He spoke of his arduous labor during his whole life in the acquisition of wealth, and asserted that the primary motive which actuated him was to benefit his fellow-men in after times. He had left a large estate, a great portion of which, according to the letter and spirit of his will, was to be devoted to the establishing of an educational institution in the city of Philadelphia.

He said he had ever been a man of simple tastes and unostentatious habits, and that his intention in the founding of the "College for Orphans" was to have a plain and substantial building erected for the purpose. Instead of conforming to his wishes in that respect, his executors had expended a large sum of money in the erection of an "ornamental palace," and by doing so they had retarded the enterprise, by consuming years in the erection of the "College."

Girard was vehement in his denunciations of the prodigal manner in which his "Will" had been executed by those to whom the trust was bequeathed. He was aware that much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed by some of his kindred at his apparent indifference to their natural claims upon his bounty, and he admitted that he almost regretted that he had not made a different disposition of his worldly possessions. Since his pilgrimage through the spirit world had begun, he had become fully convinced upon one point—that it was wrong for any one to postpone the performance of great charitable works until they were on the verge of dissolution. He felt that *he* had made a mistake in so doing, and he would now counsel those who might have such beneficent desires, to perform their deeds of charity and love while *in* the body, and while they have the ability to control and carry out their own designs. He said he was gratified to observe the progress that had been made throughout the country, especially in Philadelphia, and he was amazed at the changes visible there. He thought that the revenue derivable from his own estates there ought to go a great way towards keeping the corporation free from debt. He believed that the college, when finished, would produce good fruit, but that much needless expenditure had been lavished upon it. He was emphatic in declaring that he hoped that the clause in his "will" relative to the exclusion of clergymen from the college would be strictly executed and carried out.

The spirit of Stephen Girard then shook hands with the Elders, and withdrew.

KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,

of England, accompanied by the spirits of two of his wives, Catharine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn, took possession of physical organizations, and gave some interesting reminiscences relative to the time when they were mortal beings.

The unhappy fate of the two queens did not appear to have caused an eternal separation between them and the king, for they said they were all upon amicable terms with each other in the spirit world.

The spirit of

CARDINAL WOOLSEY

was next introduced, and, with his fine conversational powers, he touched upon many events that occurred when he was all-powerful.

The Cardinal strongly protested against the wrongs which many historians have done his memory. He denied having been the cause of the separation of Henry and his wife Catherine.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,

the world's poet, introduced himself, and the brethren and sisters gathered around to hear the great spirit discourse.

He said that, notwithstanding he had made great progress throughout the beautiful spirit world, and occupied quite an elevated sphere, he rejoiced in being able to revisit the terrestrial world, and see the progress that was making therein in art and science. It afforded him much gratification to find that his literary effusions, given to the world while he was in the body, were appreciated. And, although it was a source of regret to him that the grosser and more indelicate words and ideas pervading some of his writings had not been expunged from the published editions, his spirit rejoiced that the nobler and more elevated sentiments had been retained, and were appreciated by exalted and judicious minds.

Shakespeare remarked that, since he had been in the spiritual condition, he had produced many new compositions, which he deemed far superior to those which were familiar to the people of the world below; as they related not to the deeds and actions of earthly men and women, but to the beautiful world of spirits, freed from the grossness of mortality. He said that, ere long, he would communicate those compositions of his spirit mind to the people of earth; and he believed that they would exercise a salutary and refining influence, teaching mankind to lift their minds upwards to a discernment of God's beautiful spiritual philosophy.

He would express his gratitude to mankind at large, and especially to his own countrymen, for the immense interest they had taken in his memory. For himself, while in the flesh, he had never conceived that he would be the object of such honors and adoration.

Bidding adieu to the brethren, and promising to make another early visit, when he hoped to be able to introduce his friends, Bacon and Jonson, the Spirit of Shakespeare withdrew, and the Elders closed the meeting.

On another occasion

KING GEORGE THE THIRD

was manifested through one of the brethren, and had a long conversation with the leading Elder of the family present. His remarks were in a great measure devoted to the subject of the American Revolution. He confessed that his natural disposition had been one of great obstinacy. He said that he had held out against granting independence from their mother country to the revolutionary Americans long after his ministers had endeavored to dissuade him from his persistent efforts to subdue them. But, continued he, his obstinacy would have yielded to the wise counsels of the British statesmen much sooner than it did, had it not been for the perverted influence of the courtiers.

The King frankly acknowledged the uprightness of character and lofty patriotism of Washington, and he was pleased to know that free America was in a prosperous condition.

The spirit of his Queen, *Charlotte*, now approached in the form of one of the sisters, and was introduced by the King. After a pleasant chat, they withdrew.

The spirit of

MAJOR ANDRE,

of American revolution notoriety, now introduced himself, and referred in gentle terms to his conduct while acting as a spy in the interest of the British Government. He spoke of the circumstances incident to his capture—matters familiar to all readers of American history. He remarked that he had met his betrothed love in the spirit world, and they were now almost inseparable.

In answer to a question relative to General Arnold, the traitor, he said that he desired to make no reference to that man, who was held in disrespect even in the spirit world.

After the spirit of Andre had retired, that of

SHELLEY,

the English poet, manifested himself, and expressed his regret that the public generally, and the teachers of religion especially, still labored under a false impression with respect to himself. The uninquiring still held him in detestation, upon the false charge of being an atheist; whereas he was always a true spiritual believer, which is the antithesis of atheism. He said he had met with many of his old friends in the spiritual world, among whom were Byron and Moore. With respect to Thomas Moore, he would say that he was in the spirit world what he was when in the flesh—the delight of all circles, and the pride of his own; and is now as popular among the spirits for his exquisite ethereal songs as he was on earth, when "George the Third was king."

The spirit of

LORD NELSON,

the celebrated admiral of the British navy, was now introduced, and gave some account of the naval actions in which he had been engaged while in the body, particularly that which occurred near the Cape Trafalgar, where he received his mortal wound. He said he very much regretted his follies with Lady Hamilton; yet, in justice to that lady, he would say that she had rendered the British nation inestimable service, and for which the people of that country had not been grateful. Nelson remarked, also, that he was proud to know that the naval armament of Britain was not receding from its old prestige.

LORD BYRON,

the distinguished English poet, introduced himself, and remarked that he was sorry to see that the "avenger, Time," to which he had while in earth-life often appealed, had not done his memory anything like justice. While living, he said, his countrymen had never rightly understood him; and now, when passed away from earth, they estimated him according to the prejudices of his contemporaries. He had always been, and is still, considered as a misanthrope; whereas he had ever possessed an ardent love for his species; and he thought that the sacrifices he made would have convinced them of that fact.

His exertions, bankruptcy, and ultimately his death, in his struggles for the regeneration of Greece, ought to be incontrovertible proof of what he now averred. He said that it might be excusable on the part of the general masses in forming an erroneous opinion of him, but it afflicted him to think that such a mind as Macaulay's should misunderstand him.

Here one of the Shaker brethren put a question to the spirit of the noble poet, asking him if it would be agreeable to him to disclose the secret circumstances or reasons that caused the separation between him and his wife.

To this the spirit of the poet replied, in a hesitating manner, that it was a very delicate subject, inasmuch as his wife, to whom the question related as much as to himself, was absent. But this he was at liberty to state—that public opinion was sadly erroneous upon that subject, and that the many filthy stories told about the matter were totally false. He said that he attributed his domestic calamity to the bad influence of his mother-in-law, who, before he had espoused her daughter, believed him to be rich in worldly wealth; but after she had become familiar with his real circumstances, the whole tenor of her conduct toward him was changed.

The spirit of

GEORGE FOX,

the founder of the Society of Friends, now introduced himself in the person of one of the Shaker brethren.

In speaking of his loved community on earth, he alluded to the unfortunate division that had arisen among them. He said that he sadly lamented its occurrence, among those who should be an example to the world of love, charity, and forbearance. He would admonish them against such unseemly and vicious conduct; for his friends would find, upon their entrance into the spirit world, that all theological crochets were but the offspring of the foolish heart.

A spirit now took possession of one of the brthren, and introduced himself to the elders as the famous

BEN JONSON,

a contemporary of Shakespeare. He made some remarks in a humorous style, but suddenly changing his tone he became very grave. He said that for some time he possessed a desire to deliver himself upon a subject which related especially to his brother, William Shakespeare. The want of an opportunity hitherto, he said, had prevented him from making manifest the communication which he was now about to make.

"You know, I suppose" (continued Jonson), "that of late there has arisen a disbelief as to William Shakespeare being the author of the plays which bear his name. Many labored arguments have been cunningly put forth to show that the said plays are the creations of some man or men who, for unanswerable causes, never made a true confession as to who did write these marvellous plays. It is said by some of the critics that they who wrote the plays held high positions of trust under the sovereign, and that these nameless writers feared that if it were known they had wrote the plays, their good names would be injured thereby in high places. This is truly a poor invention—a lame conceit; for, after statesmen and warriors, no subject was more esteemed by the sovereign than William Shakespeare. And the good and wise all loved his company, forasmuch as he did write these plays.

"But if William Shakespeare did not write them, neither did he write the Sonnets, nor other marvellous verses which bear his name; for the same manner of thought and action are embodied in those lesser works that are to be found in his plays—a manner of thought and action which belonged especially to Shakespeare alone. Now, if Shakespeare did not write 'Venus and Adonis,' who did write it, and write it too in that mode of thought and expression which are found in the plays?

"The poor wits who have tried to do wrong to the memory of my friend William, say that he could not write the plays, inasmuch as he was not learned in books nor ancient tongues. It is very true that William was not learned, after the fashion of the men of Oxford, nor of Cambridge; but he was a great reader, and I know, forsooth, that he had a marvellous memory; with the help of these, and the bounteous nature which God had blessed him with, he was enabled to do what scholars richer in ancient lore could not accomplish. Let me exemplify—and I hope my argument will not lack truth and charity. Addison was a great man of mighty learning. He had vast advantages in books and in the storehouses of knowledge, that William could not have. Well, Addison did write the play of *Cato*. But the men and women who are brought to light in the play of *Cato*, are they Romans? Or are they merely Britons, trying to put on the gait and manners of Romans? Are the Romans of Addison like the antique Romans that have their life and being afresh in that goodly play of *Julius Cæsar*?

"Why is this? It cannot be said that Addison did lack the mysteries of learning, or that he did not take delight in writing well. Ah! friends, truly Heaven was most bountiful to William Shakespeare. When the traducers of Shakespeare first raised their voices against him—lighting their small tapers to guide weakness into folly—they said that no one man could write such plays, but that they must be the product of *many* men. Marry! these objectors must be very good men and women, for they are as innocent as sucklings. The works of *several* men, indeed! Do not the plays of the *Richards* and the *Henrys* speak for themselves, that one man alone did write them? Could any two men give thought and action so harmoniously and cunningly as to leave no impressment of the partnership?

"It were easy to multiply examples on this subject, but I will content me by giving one more. Whoever created 'Mercutio' created 'Falconbridge,' 'Petruchio,' 'Benedict,' and 'Biron;' for these characters are but different conditions of one and the same man, under different circumstances and in different company. Good, easy critics have surmised that Walter Raleigh and Francis Bacon wrote the plays. Now, I have had much converse with Bacon and Raleigh in our happy home, and they deny that they had any part in the said composition, and both grieved that so much wrong should be done to the memory of Shakspeare by trying to rob him of the honors of his immortal works."

The spirit of Ben Jonson now bade adieu to the brethren and sisters, and vacated his temporary possession of the physical organization of the Shaker brother.

The Elders, with a pious exhortation, as usual, closed the exercises of the meeting.

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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
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207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

WANDERING RECOLLECTIONS OF A SOMEWHAT BUSY LIFE. An Autobiography. By John Neal. Received from D. Ashmead.

There is no pleasanter reading than the autobiography of an active, busy man who has seen the world with his eyes open, and who knows how to put his impressions on paper. Mr. Neal, a lawyer, now living at a good old age in Portland, Maine, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, literary man in the United States. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines on both sides of the Atlantic, and has written several works which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day. More important than this, however, he has been brought in contact with eminent men on both sides of the Atlantic, and his varying fortunes have led him into scenes that make an interesting narrative as related in his autobiography. Although Mr. Neal is now seventy-seven years of age, he writes with spirit, and is not too garrulous to be agreeable. He gives many very interesting reminiscences, and the book is one that may be read with pleasure and profit. We quote the following reminiscence of Jeremy Bentham:—

People who have heard of Jeremy Bentham only through *Blackwood*, the *Edinburgh*, Francis Jeffrey, Professor Wilson, and that wittiest of reviewers, Sydney Smith, can have no idea of the wonderful changes in legislation and jurisprudence, and in the administration of justice, throughout the world, of which he was the originator. Lord Brougham's labors, and the labors of Mill the father, Mill the son; of Sir Samuel Romilly, of Solicitor Parkes, of Robert Owen, of Rowland Hill, now Sir Rowland; of the two Austins, especially of the elder on Jurisprudence, in the Encyclopædia Britannica; of Grote, he historian; of Roebuck, the —— what shall I ll him?—for he is unlike everybody else, so at "none but himself can be his parallel;" of l our reformers in this country, on the subject f universal suffrage, the law of evidence, and the admission of parties, on usury, on women's rights, etc., etc., to say nothing of such men as Aaron Burr, John Pierpont, David Hoffman, and Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine—have all been after the plans, promptings, and suggestions of Jeremy Bentham. Since the times of Aristotle and Lord Bacon, it may be said with truth—and here I have the opinion of Dr. Parr to strengthen me—there has been no such reforms brought by any mortal man in logic, in morals, and legislation, in civil and criminal jurisprudence, in the administration of justice, or in the treatment of criminals, as by this extraordinary man and his disciples and followers. The legislation of the world—it is not saying too much, of the whole world—has been modified, or completely revolutionized, by the tremendous though quiet energy of that old man's mind.

Look at the law of evidence, for example. If any part of that law which is called "the perfection of reason" deserved to be so regarded by the profession, it was the law of evidence. Upon this point we were all of one mind. Whatever might be said of the Lex Mercatoria, of Coke's Institutes, or Shepard's Touchstone, or Fearne's Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises—the adjudications of Lord Mansfield, with the Commentaries of Blackstone, of Gould, of Chitty, of Peake, of Greenleaf, Starkey, Story, Powell, and others, on the law of evidence, left nothing to be desired. But how is it now? Since Bentham appeared, and his labors have come to be understood, what is there left of the whole system worth remembering? The wisest maxims of our fathers have been set aside without ceremony, and common sense everywhere is taking the place of precedents and technicalities.

But how came this man to undertake so much, and to persevere so long, against all combinations and misrepresentations for a lifetime?

"I am naturally of a weakmind," said he to me one day, as we sat over our tea, talking this matter over. "All that can be said of me is that I have made the most of it."

"I have sometimes thought," said he, at another time, with a look of great solemnity, "whether or no I was not mad. If I am not—uch things will come across our thoughts now nd then—all the rest of the world must be so." "No, no," said I; "their not believing as you do, n cases which are abundantly clear to you, roves, not that they are mad, but that they ave not considered the matter as you have." "True, true," he said; "yes, yes, to be sure; besides, for forty years there was nobody to attack me, except with ridicule and misrepresentation."

"What did your father think of these works?" I inquired, as he took down the "Defense of Usury" from a shelf, and mentioned that the copy had belonged to his father. It was crammed with letters, and a review from the *Old Monthly* was wafered into it. "I'll tell you," said he, with great eagerness. "'Jerry,' said he on his death-bed, 'Jerry, you have made a philosopher of me.' I suppose I smiled; for the idea f that old white-haired man before me, nearly fourscore and upwards,' like Lear — and like ear, too, 'mightily abused"—ever having been alled *Jerry—Jerry*,—after he had written Morals and Legislation,' 'The Defense of sury,' and other works of a similar character, ickled me prodigiously, though Dr. Parr always alled him not only *Jerry, but Master Jerry*, to is dying day. He made another will," added Mr. Bentham, "and left out the name of Christ." did more than smile now; I laughed outright. he idea of taking that for a measure of improvement in philosophy was yet more diverting than the other. But he was perfectly seous. And, by the way, this reminds me that r. Solicitor Parkes, author of the "History of hancery," who married an American wife, the aughter of Dr. Priestley, told me, one day, hen we were canvassing the past of Benthamm, and casting his horoscope for the future, at, when he was a boy, Dr. Parr told him to ead the works of Bentham, as the greatest man at ever lived; and that, not long before, a ergyman, a very clever fellow, and a fine holar, who was not suspected by Mr. Parkes to now anything of Benthanism, in reply to some uestion as to what book, for the last hundred ears, had done most for the mind, and showed ost power and originality, answered, without esitation, "Bentham's Morals and Legislation," ding that Dr. Parr had told him to read it any years before; that he read it accordingly, nd never had but one opinion of it since.

Said Brougham, June 2, 1818, in the House of ommons, "I agree with my honorable friend, e member for Arundel, Sir Samuel Romilly, *ho looked up to Mr. Bentham with the almost lial reverence of a pupil for his tutor*."

The following memorandum, in this connecon, may be worth preserving:—

"MARCH 27, 1827.—To-day Mr. Gallatin, who native, as everybody knows, of Geneva, oke to me of his townsman and old associate, umont. Burr, whom he called an *ambitious an*, with a shrug and a smile, gave him, in 93, the first work of Bentham's he had ever et with to read. It was the English quarto on orals and Legislation,' saying 'Here, this will ease *you*—it is too dry for me.' Since which r. Gallatin had read everything of Bentham's, cept some of his last works, which he could t get hold of, he said."

A striking incident, on the whole; for Benam's acquaintance with Burr grew out of the t that a stranger had left orders with M. Benam's bookseller to send him everything of ntham's that was to be had. The stranger s Aaron Burr, then shipwrecked, impoverd, and almost suffering from want; and yet, ving reached maturity, unable to forego the ongest and driest Benthanism, which, in 1793, enty years before, had been too much for him. . Bentham, having heard that he was an erican, and exceedingly clever, though he d no idea it was Burr, invited him to Queenuare Place, and gave him apartments, the me he afterwards gave me, where he stayed l he left England forever.

Bentham's unrelenting hostility to what he called judge-made law and lawyers, which resulted in the great changes we are all profiting by, grew out of a little incident which occurred in the very first case he ever undertook; and he never meddled with another. "All reports were in manuscript then," said he. "On a particular occasion I was applied to in a matter of consequence. I gave a legal opinion, which turned out not to be law at the time, though not long before it was law; the law having been changed by judicial decisions, without my knowledge or consent! I refused to give any opinion after this. The case was then put into the hands of Lord Kenyon, who also gave an opinion. I lost; he gained. He could make nothing of it, and was paid for proving as much, at the party's cost. I acknowledged at once that I could make nothing of it, and suffered by proving the wherefore, at my own cost."

—From the same house we have received "Mopsa, the Fairy," by Jean Ingelow. Miss Ingelow is scarcely the successor of Miss Browning, as some of her admirers would make her out to be, but she is a poet of rare delicacy and fine perceptions. The "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire" is certainly the finest poem of its class that has been produced for many a day, and some of Miss Ingelow's minor efforts are equally excellent. Independently of her merits as a poet, Miss Ingelow is one of the few authors who understand the very fine art of writing for children. The "Stories told to a Child" are models of their kind, and like all good literature, they cannot fail to have a refining influence. They are simple enough to be understood by those for whom they are especially intended, but the genuine poetical spirit that pervades them makes them fascinating to readers of all ages; and this is the surest test of excellence in this difficult and much abused class of literature. "Mopsa the Fairy" is a genuine fairy story, in Miss Ingelow's best vein, and it is a book that, unlike many wonderful romances of the nursery, will not be likely to pall upon the taste, but will be read again and again with pleasure. Miss Ingelow's stories are pervaded by a fine religious tone, but she avoids the error which so many writers for young people commit, and while her moral is sufficiently apparent, it is not obtrusively thrust forward.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Uncle John's Flower Gatherers," by Jane Jay Fuller, in which the study of botany is made the subject of a lively and entertaining narrative, that ought to assist in popularizing this delightful science; and "Philip Brantley's Life Hook, and How he Found It," a religious story for young people.

—"The History of the American Stage" is the title of a work in press, and to be published by Dick & Fitzgerald late in August. The author, Colonel T. Allston Brown, has been engaged fifteen years compiling the work. It will consist of brief biographies of every lady and gentleman of note that has appeared on the American stage from 1733 to 1869. It will be illustrated with portraits of one hundred of the principal members of the profession; will be printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, and it is thought that the retail price will not exceed $2. Such a work will be invaluable for reference, and nothing in so complete a form has ever before been attempted in this country.

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NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18¼

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25¼

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 8 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
William W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 28

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Stree

2 1 mwsf rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu†

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27¼

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25¼ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TILLINGHAST & HILT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled at their old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST,
DAVID B. HILT.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1869. 7 1 3t

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the business of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as heretofore.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business.

With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

DAVID B. HILT.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4thstu§ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

STATE. RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

4 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you ould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kep constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1834 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street,
F. J. ALLEGRETTI.
4 1 §

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved

LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,

6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS n New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 1 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

3 8§

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 1756 N. Tenth street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

July 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1756 N. Tenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising neat walnut parlor furniture, covered with haircloth; walnut chamber furniture, beds, and mattresses, carpets, dining-room furniture, china, glassware, etc.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture. 7 3 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE,
Elegant Walnut Chamber Suits, finished in oil; handsome Walnut and Oak Buffet Sideboards; 3 Large and Superior Fireproof Safes, Handsome French Plate Mirrors in Gilt and Walnut Frames; Handsome Brussels and other Carpets; Cottage Chamber Suits, Fine China and Glassware, Handsome Plated Ware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, a desirable assortment of excellent household furniture. 1t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 8

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported

ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD—A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author,

DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN HATCHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES C. V. VANDERGRIFT and BARBARA ANN VANDERGRIFT, administrators d. b. n. of JOHN HATCHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 12, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 1 thstu 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JANE HERMANN (known as) JANE REED, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGIANA REED, Administratrix of JANE HERMANN (known as) Jane Reed, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 25 fmw5t* CHARLES S. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY FRICKA, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD D. YATES, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY FRICKA, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMELINE WILSON, Administratrix of estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

only a question of time; peaceably or forcibly, it must be ours.

11. Great Britain—May the peaceful revolution in progress result in the establishment of civil and religious freedom in that powerful and enlightened nation; then will our just claims be satisfied.

12. Spain and all other peoples struggling for freedom—May success attend their efforts.

13. Woman—With or without political privileges, the nearest and dearest friend of man.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then unanimously elected:—

President—Peter Hay.

Vice-Presidents—Captain William T. Elder, James Peters, Colonel John Swift, Colonel Joseph S. Riley, Colonel Francis Cooper, Colonel John Agnew, Captain Jacob H. Fisler, Captain John Wilson.

Corresponding Secretary—Hiram Ayres.

Recording Secretary—John H. Frick.

Assistant Secretary—General Charles M. Prevost.

Treasurer—James Benners.

Executive Committee—Colonel John Thompson, Colonel Cephas S. Childs; Major Robert O'Neill, General John Davis, of Bucks county, Charles Lombaert, Joshua M. Bethell, Gabriel Kern, Jr.

The President presented an invitation from Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the City, inviting the members of the association to participate in the ceremonies of the reception of the statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall this morning, and assigning them a position on the platform, which was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

The following new members were elected:—Captain Anthony W. Eldridge, Charles E. Alder, George W. Alder, David Mayhew, John Butcher, and William Curry.

The President presented an address from Charles Durang, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

After a few remarks appropriate to the day, Colonel James Ross Snowden read the Declaration of Independence, and the thanks of the association were returned to him therefor. The association then adjourned.

Previous to the above meeting, in accordance with the invitation of Mayor Fox, above mentioned, the association participated in the ceremonies of receiving the statue of Washington by the city authorities, in front of the State House, and occupied a position on the platform.

THE NOISE AND MISHAPS.

The Carnival of Crackers—The Glare of Rockets—The Mishaps of all Sorts.

The noise and confusion on both Sunday and Monday far exceeded that heard on any previous anniversary for ten years past. There had been no general prohibition of the firing of pistols and guns, and the consequence was that all day Sunday and Monday there were a constant report of firearms and the clattering of fire-crackers.

Rows, Fights, etc.

In addition to this racket, there were rows almost innumerable between enthusiastic individuals who were determined to commence the celebration early. On Sunday morning they began whiskying up, and by afternoon they had got too full of patriotism(!) to be able to give utterance to their feelings. Staggering along the streets, one patriotic(!) fellow would imagine his arm a gun, and taking aim would let fly, the shot taking effect in the face of another who was also full of the same patriotic(!) fire. Of course this was the signal for a row, and would bring around dozens of inebriated men, who would fire right and left. The services of the police were required on many just such occasions.

The Display of Fireworks.

Although there was no provision for any public exhibition of fireworks last evening, the display by our citizens in all parts of the city was indeed a creditable one, and was fully up to any previous effort on their part.

The citizens of the First ward, residing in the neighborhood of Ninth and Tasker streets, celebrated the Fourth of July by a display of fireworks on the lot at Ninth and Mountain streets. The expense of the same was paid by money contributed by the residents. A band was in attendance, and discoursed music between the different pieces. After the fireworks had all been exhibited, the Committee of Arrangements and the band serenaded Messrs. H. Hoover, Daniel M. Blackburn, member of Council from that ward; R. S. Menamin, President of the Board of School Directors, First section, and other parties.

The Fires.

The results of the two days' doings foot up nearly fifty fires, all of which were caused by the use of fire crackers; but, fortunately, with one or two exceptions, all were trifling. They were as follows:—

At 1·30 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, No. 322 York avenue.

At 2·20 P. M., roof of dwelling of James Campbell, No. 723 Juniper street.

At 5·30 P. M., No. 465 N. Tenth street.

At 2·45 P. M., roof of No. 416 Monroe street.

At 11·30 P. M., the Walnut Mills, at Bell's Corner, Twenty-third ward, owned by Mr. F. Gordon, were totally destroyed. The loss was $4000; insurance, $2000.

At 2·38 A. M. yesterday, roof of tavern on the southwest corner of Seventh and Lombard streets.

At 4·15 A. M., No 1872 Ridge avenue.

At 7·46 A. M., roof of unoccupied house, No. 606 Carpenter street.

At 7·59 A. M., roofs of Nos. 1304 and 1306 Wood street. Loss $500.

At 8·40 A. M. roofs of Nos. 3700, 3702, 3704, 3706, 3708, and 3710 Market street.

At 9·16 A. M., dwelling occupied by Mrs. Sarah Bender, on Nicetown lane, east of Germantown Railroad.

At 9·34 A. M., roof of frame dwelling at Belgrade and Palmer streets.

At 9·45 A. M., No. 235 South Fifth street.

At 11·05 A. M., roof of No. 707 North Twenty-third street.

At 11·18 A. M., dwelling of Mr. Thompson, No. 1331 Fisher street.

At 11·40 A. M., roof of No. 206 Catherine street.

At 11·45 A. M., roofs of three houses in the rear of No. 326 Stanley street. Loss $200.

At 12·51 P. M., roof of No. 224 Wharton street. Loss $30.

At 10·15 A. M., roof of Market shed at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets.

At 11·30 A. M., roof of house No. 707 Coates street.

At 2·26 P. M., roofs of Nos. 1517, 1519, and 1521 Hickey street burned off.

At 3·10 P. M., roof of No. 143 Catharine street.

At 5 P. M., confectionery store of John Shaffer, No. 797 S. Second street. Loss, $200.

At 4·50 P. M., stable of James Kentwell, No. 1817 Jones street.

At 6·16 P. M., No. 1320 Warnock street.

At 6·19 P. M., rear of No. 1311 Atmore street.

At 12·30 P. M., No. 1441 Salmon street.

At 6·30 P. M., northeast corner of Thirteenth and Vine streets.

At 7·30 P. M., roof of No. 124 Congress street.

At 9 P. M., roof No. 734 S. Second street.

At 9 P. M., No. 1243 Montgomery avenue.

At 9 P. M., roof of No. 119 Prime street.

At 9·10 P. M., Passyunk road, above Reed street.

At 9·38 P. M., stable, Tasker street, below Second.

At 9·45 P. M., shop of Morris, Tasker & Morris, Pear street, below Third.

At 11·37, row of new buildings on Mascher street, above Susquehanna.

At 9·40, barn of James Gowan, at Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward, totally destroyed.

At 11·55 P. M., barn of Hamilton Clayton, Mill street, Twenty-fifth ward, totally destroyed.

At 2·30 P. M., roof of S. Second street market.

At 12 P. M., Moore & Campion's cabinet shop, rear of No. 266 S. Second street, slightly damaged.

At 11·55 P. M., No. 814 S. Eighth street.

The residence No. 526 North Sixth street, occupied by W. W. Elliott, was damaged about half past 8 o'clock last night.

At 9·40 yesterday morning the market house on Girard avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Casualties.

Notwithstanding the indiscriminate use of firearms, but few casualties occurred. Those reported are as follows:—

Thomas Cutter, aged fourteen years, had his hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol at Jefferson avenue and Wharton street. He was taken to his home, No. 1302 Jefferson avenue.

James Moran, living at No. 1227 North Fifth street, was shot in the breast and seriously injured.

William Schmallin, 30 years of age, living at Fifteenth and Bedford streets, had an ear burned by the explosion of powder.

John McGanigan, 57 years of age, living at Twentieth and Alba streets, shot by a ball from a pistol in the hands of some unknown person.

Febeta Cabox, 50 years of age, residing at No. 1519 Carpenter street, broke his leg by falling in the street.

David Gibson (colored), aged 37, residing in Briar's court, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, had his left hand blown off by the explosion of a gun.

James Every (colored), 16 years old, residing in Shell street, had a finger blown off by the explosion of powder.

John Stephens (colored), 25 years old, residing at No. 1029 Barclay street, was seriously burned in the face by the explosion of powder.

Speechmakings.

At the Sailors' Home and Shipping House, No. 422 South Front street, in the evening, there was music by a band, addresses, promenade concert, etc.

The annual meeting of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania was held at 10 o'clock, at Augustin's, No. 1105 Walnut street. The dinner was given at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the same place.

The members of the Democratic Association celebrated the event at their rooms, Nos. 901 and 903 Arch street. The exercises were commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thomas May Pierce, M. A., read the declaration of Independence, and S. E. Megargee, Esq., delivered an oration.

The James Page Library Company celebrated the day in an appropriate manner. Salutes were fired at sunrise and sunset, and at 9·30 o'clock in the morning interesting exercises took place in the hall of the association, at No. 206 East Girard avenue. The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Myers, Esq., and an oration was delivered by Rufus E. Shapley, Esq.

The Catholic Philomathean Institute also held a grand celebration of the 4th. The Declaration of Independence was read, and a well-arranged programme carried out to the delight of those assembled. There was in attendance a large number of ladies, who endorsed the proceedings by enthusiastic applause.

The day was celebrated by the young ladies of St. Patrick's Academy, Twentieth and Locust streets, under the competent charge of Sister Mother Victorine, Superioress, by holding their annual exhibition and distribution of premiums. They were very neatly dressed, and wore sashes composed of the national colors, in honor of the anniversary of our independence. The exercises, both musical and otherwise, were highly creditable, and the decorum and regularity characterizing the proceedings were worthy of especial credit. The premiums were distributed by Rev. J. E. Mulholland, assisted by Rev. M. A. Ryan, there being also present Fathers James O'Reilly, J. J. McElroy, and Joseph Ridgeway, and very large audience.

Salutes.

By command of General Bankson, the Keystone Battery fired the customary salutes on Sunday and Monday mornings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FALSE ALARM.

A Supposed Filibuster Stopped by a Revenue Cutter.

On the 11th of June last, the Firefly, a fast side-wheel steamer, built on the Clyde, in Scotland, but now owned by a gentleman named Middleton, a resident of this city, was seized by the United States Marshal for the purpose of securing payment for damages inflicted on a canal boat which she had run down. This boat—one belonging to Uhler's line—was laden with coal, and was sunk, cargo and all. On Friday the Firefly's owner entered all needful security in the case, and his vessel was released, Mr. Larkins, the Marshal's watchman, who had been placed on her to await the settlement of the case, being instructed to return the vessel. But the Firefly's troubles were not ended. She bore a rather shaky reputation, having a number of times successfully run the Southern blockade during the Rebellion, and was suspected by the authorities at Washington, justly or unjustly, with being engaged in fitting out as a Cuban filibuster. Special instructions had been sent here not to permit her departure from this port; and a week or two since she was boarded by certain officials and searched, they alleging that she had in her coal holes one hundred and sixteen cases of arms and ammunition. After her release by the Marshal, a number of gentlemen chartered her for the purpose of taking a fishing excursion to Cape May. On Sunday morning they started down the river from Shackamaxon street wharf, stopping again at Lombard street wharf to take on more passengers, and proceeding thence quietly and without interruption till near Chester. She was going then at the rate of almost sixteen knots an hour. A revenue cutter hove there in sight, fired a shot across her bows, when the Firefly hauled to, or rather, being a steamer, slacked up. She was boarded from the cutter, turned back again towards the city, conveyed to the Navy Yard, and there detained. Her passengers did not secure their release until yesterday morning, not until the Navy Yard authorities became satisfied that all was right. The gentlemen upon her scout all idea of her being a filibuster. Mr. Middleton, her owner, was accompanied by his entire family. No arms were on board her—nothing more than a pistol or two. She was simply bound upon a fishing excursion, and intended proceeding no further than Cape Island. It is all well enough for our national authorities having control of such matters to rigidly enforce the neutrality laws, but does it not place them in a ridiculous light to seize upon no ground whatever, a peaceful vessel, bound a pleasure trip?

The Columbian Archer Club made their twenty-seventh annual trip to Sleepy Hollow to celebrate the Fourth. The Declaration of Independence was read at 12 o'clock by Mr. N. W. Pulsifer. Then followed an oration by Mr. James Callingham, after which the President, Mr. William H. Main, made some very appropriate remarks. The grand feature of the club, archery, commenced at 2 o'clock. The contest for the prizes was quite spirited. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Joseph Scofield, the second to Mr. William H. Main, the third to Mr. George Wallace, the fourth to Mr. John D. Reed. The leather medal was awarded to Mr. George Butler, the poorest shot. The following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:—Mr. William H. Main, President; Mr. George Wallace, Vice-President; Mr. Fred W. Fisk, Secretary and Treasurer.

Catholic Philomathean Institute.—The semi-annual election for officers of this institute took place last evening, at their hall, Seventeenth and Market streets, and after a spirited contest the following gentlemen were duly elected:—For President, Rev. John S. Elcock; Vice-President, David McMenamin; Corresponding Secretary, Charles P. Brady; Recording Secretary, Frank Logue; Treasurer, John H. Brady; Librarian, James Shields; Assistant Librarian, Charles J. McGrath; Board of Directors, John McGovern, Robert Barry, Thomas Doyle, William F. Duffy, Neal F. Dunleavy, John P. McGovern, John M. Donnelly.

Fire This Morning.—About 9·30 o'clock this morning the picker-room and its contents attached the extensive Star Mills, owned by Thomas H. Craige & Co., situated at Howard and Jefferson streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of $2000. The flames originated from the picking machine. As the firemen were about leaving the place, another fire broke out in the stable situated some distance from the mills, but the flames were extinguished with small loss. The stable fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Robbery, and the Receiver of the Stolen Goods.—Mr. King's shoe store, on Cherry street, below Twenty-third, was robbed yesterday morning of a number of shoes. Lieutenant Gerke visited a junk shop kept by a Miss Long, at Twenty-third and Filbert streets, where all the goods were recovered. They, with Miss Long, were taken to the station house. Miss Long's case will be returned to court, and the goods were returned to their owner.

Firemen's Broils.—Last evening the adherents of the Fame Hose and Harmony Engine companies got into a regular street fight at Twentieth and South streets. Pistols and bricks were freely used. One man is reported as having been shot.

Another fight took place yesterday morning, at Fifteenth and Lombard streets, between rival companies, during which several people were badly beaten.

Supposed Suicide.—This morning a suit of clothing was found on Christian street, which leads to the belief that a suicide has been committed. The suit consists of a black Chesterfield coat, light pants and vest, low shoes, and black high hat.

Incendiarism.—A frame building at the northeast corner of Thirty-third and Chesnut street, occupied by James Welsh, was set on fire about three o'clock this morning, and was damaged to the extent of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Drowned.—Yesterday morning a man attempted to jump ashore from the steamboat John Sylvester as she was approaching Arch street wharf, and fell into the river and was drowned.

Kicked by a Horse.—Caspar Cramer, residing in Clare street, was badly injured in the face by being kicked by a horse yesterday. He was taken to the Hospital.

TRADESMEN'S SAVING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Stated Meeting TO-NIGHT, EIGHTH Street, below Green, to receive dues and loan money. Borrowers can subscribe for new shares.
J. S. Brown, Secretary. Y. SAURMAN, President.
1t*

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 2, 1869.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
767t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after the 8th instant.
763t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Keas, Harry T. Gareed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shallcross, John Cocker Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes, Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James England, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson.
76 tuths6t* McMANUS & O'ROARK, Contractors.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
317 wsm6t No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Our National Anniversary—The Celebration in the Various Sections of the Country—What was Done in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

Affairs in Cuba—Repulse of the Spanish Forces by Filibusters under the Command of Colonel Jordan, Near Holguin.

FROM NEW YORK.

How Gotham Celebrated the "Fourth" and "Fifth" of July—The Military and Pyrotechnical Displays—Social Game of Ball Between the Athletics and Atlantics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, July 6.

The Fourth of July opened here, as usual, with the firing of a salute from the Battery at sunrise. The prominent feature of the day was the military parade which took place in the morning, the head of the line moving at half-past 7 o'clock. The streets were lined with people, who applauded the men as they marched along the various thoroughfares. There were, at the least calculation, 10,000 men in line, and had the regiments turned out in their strength, double that number would have been the result. As it was, the display was in every way creditable to the city. At the Worth Monument, at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, an immense stand had been erected for the accommodation of the Association of the Officers of the Army of the Potomac, who were to have their annual meeting in the morning. About five hundred of these heroes were on the platform, and they were tendered by command of General Shaler a marching salute. On the stand were Major-Generals Sheridan, Meade, Burnside, Butterfield, Ingles, Baxter, and other celebrities. As the troops recognized the faces of their old commanders the air was filled with their huzzas, particularly was this the case with General Meade, who had endeared himself, while in command of the Army of the Potomac, to the men of that division. So prompt were the orders executed that by 10 o'clock the parade was over and the men dismissed to their homes.

At noon the officers of the Army of the Potomac assembled at Steinway Hall, and, after a spirited contest, General P. H. Sheridan was elected the presiding officer for the ensuing year. Generals Meade and McClellan were candidates for the position. The latter received, on the second ballot, 102 votes out of nearly 400. The initiation fee was fixed at $3. In the evening about one hundred and fifty of the association partook of a banquet at Delmonico's.

The day, taking it altogether, was rather quiet, in consequence of the order of Superintendent Kennedy prohibiting the firing of pistols. This order was faithfully executed, and at night but few arrests for this offense had been reported at headquarters.

There were the usual excursions during the day to the Fishing Banks and up the Hudson.

The pyrotechnical display in the evening was perfectly grand. The exhibitions took place at the following points:—City Hall, Battery, Madison Square, Tompkins Square, East Broadway Square, Hamersly Square, Liberty Square, Mount Morris Square, and Jackson Square.

The following is a list of the larger pieces of fireworks exhibited in front of the City Hall:—Yankee windmill, pot pourri, jewelled cross, cross of honor, polka quadrille, a velocipede race, revolving sun, variegated pyramid, tree of liberty, and gallopade of serpents. There were in all twenty-two pieces, of which the above were the most brilliant. There were also rockets, bombs, and small pieces almost without number, the whole winding up with an allegorical design in lance work. In the centre, supported by a pedestal, was a statuette representing our country. In the centre of the piece there were the words, "Our Country," and on either side an Indian, a civilian, and a miner. This piece was forty feet high.

Some twenty thousand people, the largest crowd ever seen on any ball field, congregated in the afternoon on the Capitoline grounds, to witness the first of the series of social games between the Atlantic, of Brooklyn, and the Athletic, of Philadelphia. It was considered a sure thing that the Atlantic would win, and, surprising to everybody, there were no bets made on the result. The game throughout exhibited magnificent batting qualities on both sides, but this was overshadowed by the execrable fielding. Muffing was the order, and it seemed that each player was endeavoring to rival the other in that peculiar forte. The victory of the Atlantic was not by any means a creditable one, as they should have easily conquered the disorganized and almost demoralized Athletics by a score of not less than two to one. The score was as follows:—

Athletic.	*O.*	*R.*	*Atlantic.*	*O.*	*R.*
Reach, 2 b..........	6	3	Pearce, s. s..........	4	6
Meyerle, c..........	3	8	Smith, 3 b..........	3	6
Cuthbert, l. f..........	1	9	Start, 1 b..........	2	7
Fisler, 1 b..........	3	5	Chapman, l. f..........	1	7
Sensendeifer, c. f..	0	6	Ferguson, c..........	3	5
McMullen, 3 b..........	3	5	Crane, c. f..........	3	6
Berry, r. f..........	4	5	Zettlein, p..........	2	6
Radcliffe, s. s..........	3	6	Pike, 2 b..........	4	5
Fulmer, p..........	4	1	McDonald, r. f..........	5	3
Total..............	27	48	Total..............	27	51

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*Total.*
Athletic..........	7	10	8	7	4	6	2	2	1	48
Atlantic..........	8	12	1	1	10	0	10	8	2	51

Umpire—George Flanley, Mutual Base Ball Club.
Time of Game—Four hours.

Fourth of July Fires.

New York, July 6.—There were twenty casualties from fireworks here yesterday, and ten in Brooklyn. Thirty fires in both cities. None of the fires were serious.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Macon (Ga.) Postmastership.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, July 6.—In the interview of Representatives Edwards and Clift and Dr. Culver, of Georgia, with the President, on Friday last, the Macon Postmaster appointment was merely incidentally mentioned by the President, in connection with the Augusta appointment, and was not a matter with which they interfered one way or the other. The business which these gentleman had with the President was not to ask the appointment to or removal of any man from office, but to secure the use of the Government laboratory building at Macon, Georgia, for the purposes of the Agricultural Exposition next November.

More Matrimony in Prospect.

It is rumored here that General Van Wyck, of New York, will soon be married to Miss Brodhead, a lady of Pennsylvania, who spent the last two or three winters at Washington with the Hon. D. M. Van Auken, her brother-in-law, one of the Representatives from that State.

CUBA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Discovery of Torpedoes.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, July 5.—The steamship Louisiana arrived here yesterday. A number of torpedoes have been found in the coal at the gas works in the city of Espirito Santo.

Repulse of the Spanish Troops by the Filibusters under Command of Colonel Jordan.

Washington, July 6.—Cubans here have the following advices:—The Spanish troops, between the 22d and 25th of June, attacked the forces of General Jordan, near Holguin, and after a fight, which, it is reported, lasted over eight hours, they were repulsed and compelled to take refuge in the town. The loss of the Cubans was nearly 200 in killed and wounded. Among those killed were 20 Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades, and outnumbered the Cubans two to one. General Jordan commanded the revolutionary army.

Minister McMahon at Buenos Ayres.

By Atlantic Cable.

Lisbon, July 6.—Later advices from South America have been received by the arrival of the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro on June 10. The war news is unimportant.

Minister McMahon was at Buenos Ayres, and would sail at once for Rio Janeiro.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, July 6.—Yesterday was universally observed in commemoration of the national anniversary. It was ushered in by a grand salute. All business was suspended, and the military paraded. The weather was cool. Flags were suspended from all public and many private buildings. Thousands of persons went out of the city on various excursions. Thirty thousand visited Holly Grove, and as many more Druid Hill Park. The boys kept up a constant roar of shooting crackers day and night. There were some small fires, but they were all soon extinguished. No accidents, mishaps, or outrages occurred. All passed off appropriately. No papers were issued this morning.

The Celebration in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 5.—The national anniversary was observed in this city by a procession of the military and literary societies. William H. Seward, accompanied by Mayor McCoppin, occupied a carriage in the line, and was greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect by thousands of people who thronged the streets. Salutes were fired from the different forts in the harbor; the city and shipping were decked with flags, and presented a gala appearance. The Fourth of July was generally observed throughout the Pacific coast, some places celebrating Saturday, some Sunday, and others Monday.

The Celebration in Boston.

Boston, July 6.—The city was thronged. The programme included a concert at the Coliseum by Mr. Gilmore, an oration by E. W. Morton, etc. The Harvard boat crew won a four-oared race in 22 minutes and 27½ seconds. The distance rowed was three miles. Walter Brown won a single scull race of two miles in 15 minutes and 20 seconds. The Star Base Ball Club, of New York, beat the Lowells. A balloon ascension and a grand display of fireworks closed the day. A son of Hon. Albert J. Wright was drowned in the harbor. There were no other accidents.

Celebration at Cape May.

Cape May, July 6.—The Anniversary of Independence was celebrated here yesterday at the Stockton House in a spirited manner. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Robert Sewell of New York and James M. Scovell of New Jersey.

The Celebration at Albany.

Albany, July 6.—The day was finely celebrated. There were very few accidents, and only one or two small fires. Some fifty arrests were made for firing pistols early in the day.

The Celebration in Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 6.—The day was celebrated by a grand procession of the military and school children, and a balloon ascension. The day wound up with a grand strawberry festival, and fireworks by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Celebration in Utica.

Utica, July 6.—The day was celebrated by a large procession, including trades unions. There were no accidents.

The Celebration in Rhinebeck.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 6.—The day was celebrated by the Good Templars by a large procession and a temperance jubilee.

The Celebration in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Independence Day was celebrated yesterday by picnics principally. Last night the grandest display of fireworks ever made in this city came off, and was witnessed by 250,000 spectators.

The Celebration in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 6.—The national anniversary was almost universally celebrated here yesterday. The Merchants' Exchange, Courts, and all the public offices were closed, and business generally suspended. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks. A few accidents occurred, but nothing serious has been reported.

There is no Cuban recruiting office in this city, as advertised in some of the Eastern papers; and no known Chinese emigration company in this city.

The Celebration in Springfield.

Springfield, Mass., July 6.—The day was celebrated in the usual way, with the addition of velocipede matches, races, and ball-playing, which were witnessed by a large number of people.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Coming German Musical Festival—The Arrangements.

Baltimore, July 6.—The Northeastern Sangerbund, of America, will celebrate their grand bi-annual musical festival (being the Eleventh National Singing Festival) in this city on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of July. The Northeastern Sangerbund (Singing Union) comprises societies from the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, numbering about 160 societies; 120 in New York and vicinity; 30 in Philadelphia and vicinity; 10 in Baltimore and vicinity; embracing about 6000 active and about 20,000 passive members. A large majority of these societies will be present.

Invitations were given for prize compositions to the composers of the Old and New World, to be performed at this festival. Sixty-eight composers responded. The first prize, $100 gold, was awarded to Professor Franke, of Crossen, Prussia; the second prize, $50 gold, to Professor Metzger, of Vienna, Austria. The first prize composition will be sung by the Baltimoreans, with full orchestral accompaniments, on Tuesday, July 13.

For the prize-singing at the festival, four valuable prizes, consisting of two grand pianos, from Knabe's manufactory, valued at $1500 each, and two square ditto, from Gaehle, will be awarded.

The programme for the festival embraces on the first day a grand public reception of guests, with an imposing procession. On the second day the performance of Handel's oratorio *Messiah*, by a chorus consisting of about four hundred male and female voices, organized and selected from among the best talent of the city, assisted by an adequate orchestra, the solo parts to be sung by artists of acknowledged reputation, under the leadership of Prof. Lenschow; on the third day prize singing by the different societies from abroad; on the fourth day a grand concert, in which all the societies will unite; on the two following days a repetition of choruses and picnics on the ground.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

The local Money market after Independence Day is very quiet, currency being in very moderate demand, though the rates have not as yet undergone any serious change. The Government on Saturday bought $3,000,000 of Five-twenties, and with the payment of interest on the currency sixes, some six millions of currency have been thrown upon the market, apparently with little effect either on its resources or tone. It may be too early yet to expect a change, as the gold and currency now afloat have scarcely yet settled down into fixed channels, but an easy and abundant market would appear to be a natural if not an inevitable result. The report of the Treasury Department shows a decrease in the public debt of $16,410,152 for the month, and an aggregate of $36,640,779 since the 1st of March. This is a gratifying exhibit, and augurs well for the future of our national finances.

We quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on Governments and at 7@8 per cent. on other securities. Discounts on the street are firm at 6@10 per cent. on the very best paper.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Leh R loan.ls. 88
$3000 Leh gold l..ls. 93¾
$1000 do.......c. 94
$100 City 6s, Old... 95
$1000 City 6s, New c.100
$4000 do.......ls.100
88 sh Penna R.... 56½
28 do receipts. 56¾
12 do.......... 57
16 sh Leh Val R.... 52½
150 sh N Y & Mid.c. 4·81
300 sh St Nich Coal.2 1-16
4 sh Leh N St.... 36½
14 sh Reading RR.. 49¼
25 do.....trf. 49¼
100 do.....b30.49·56
100 do..s10wn. 49¾
300 do.....ls.c.49·31
500 do...ls.b15.49·44
200 do...ls.b15.49·44
100 do..s30wn. 49½
100 do.......c. 49¼
100 do.......... 49¼
18 sh C & Am R...131
3 do.........130¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, Old.... 95
$2000 Read 6s.'44-80 88
$1000 do...43-80. 88
$1500 Leh Con Ln.... 79
$400 Leh 6s R Ln... 87¾
$200 City 6s, New...100
$200 do 100
5 sh Cam & Am...131
9 do......2d.131
1 do.........130½
6 sh Leh Val..d.b. 55¾
14 sh Mor Cl Pf.b5. 60
100 sh Phil & E.b24. 31½
100 do.....b30. 31¾
100 do....b60. 31⅝
200 sh Read R.b5&i. 49¼
100 do....b5&i. 49¼
800 do...ls c.49 3-16
200 do.....b10. 49¼
100 do.......c. 49⅛
100 do.....b10. 49⅛
700 do......ls. 49⅛
200 do..ls. c.49 1-16

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New..100
$1000 N Penna 7s.. 87
$1000 Sch N 6s,'82.5d 65
172 sh Penna R..ls. 56½
28 do........ 56½
100 do........ 56¼
3 sh Cam & Am R.130½
100 sh Cata Pf. s60. 37
100 do.......c. 37
100 do.....b30. 37
100 sh Sch N Pf.b30. 20½
100 sh Leh N Stk... 36½
100 do.......... 36½
100 do.....b30. 36½

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117½@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 117½@118; do., Nov., 1865, 118¾@119; do., July, 1865, 116⅝@116¾; do., 1867, 116⅝@116¾; do., 1868, 116½@116¾; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝. Pacifics, 106½@106¾. Gold, 137⅜.

—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

11·00 A. M............137
11·21 " 136¾
11·52 A. M............136½
12·00 M............135⅞

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Return of Cabinet Officers—Senator Cameron Busy at the White House—Reports from Virginia—Progress of the State Election.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Robeson.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 6.—The Secretary of the Navy returned here last evening, and was at the Department to-day.

Senator Cameron

is here, endeavoring to have a national bank at Middletown designated as a Government depository. He had an interview with the President this morning.

The Virginia Election.

There is great anxiety here as to the result of the election in Virginia. Private telegrams received state that the election is proceeding quietly in Richmond and other cities. There was some little disturbance in Alexandria, but it was soon quelled.

Hancock and the Governorship.

A well-known Democrat informs us that a private letter has been received from General Hancock in which he intimates that if tendered the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Democrats, he will resign his commission and accept it.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Commander R. W. Meade has been ordered to special duty on the Bureau of Navigation. Surgeon Thomas Hiland has been ordered to special duty at the Quarantine Hospital near Portsmouth, N. H. Captain John M. B. Clitz is detached from the command of the Pawnee, and placed on waiting orders. The following are also detached from the Pawnee and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant-commanders Henry B. Seely, B. P. Smith, and W. Wheeler, Lieutenant Henry C. Nields, and Chief Engineer George S. Bright.

Ensigns Frank A. Courtiss, George A. Baldy, Theodore S. Willis, and George A. Norris are detached from the Pawnee, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

General Sherman

returned to Washington this morning from St. Louis.

Died.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the death of Midshipman William Wire, of Augusta, Maine, who was drowned on the 18th of June near San Francisco. He was on duty on the steamer Mohican.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Progress of the State Election.

Richmond, July 6.—The election, as far as it has progressed, is the quietest ever held in Virginia, and the city presents the appearance of a Sunday. A body of troops are bivouacked in the public park, and the ambulances of the two parties, covered with national flags, are driving about after the sick and infirm. A number of blacks have openly voted the Walker ticket without any of the hostile demonstrations from their brethren which characterized the last elections. The whites, up to 1·30 P. M., have 430 majority in the three wards.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sculling Matches Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 6.—The great sculling match yesterday for first, second, and third class prizes was participated in by some of the best oarsmen in the United States, including Brown, Hammill, McKiel, Doyle, and others. Eight entries were made. Hammill was fouled on the start. Brown came in ahead, apparently with great ease, McKiel second, and Doyle third.

An Aerial Voyage.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 6.—The balloon Monarch of the Air, which left the Common yesterday afternoon, landed its passengers at Lakeville, forty miles distant, after a sail of two hours.

Drowned.

Harry Franklin Wright, son of the State printer, was drowned in the harbor yesterday.

Fire in Holmesburg.

Holmesburg, July 6.—The fire last night at this place was quite large. The barn of George Clark was destroyed by an incendiary.

Fatal Accident.

Milwaukee, July 6.—A. Cary, Treasurer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was accidentally killed by falling under a car yesterday.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A New Air Ship—Partial Success of the Experimental Trial—Ship News.

San Francisco, July 5.—The trial of the model of the air ship Avitor yesterday is pronounced successful by the *Times*, while the *Alta* says the performance was something like a failure. The wind was blowing so hard that it was impossible to make the experiment in the open air, so the trial was made under cover. The ship rose in the air, and was propelled backward and forward, being guided any desired direction by the steering apparatus. It is claimed that the present Avitor is a criterion of success. Its machinery is so trifling, the engines and boiler weighing less than a hundred pounds, that its failure or success would be no matter of surprise.

Arrived, ships City of New York and Lady Ann, from Sydney.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, July 6.—Up to Saturday noon, the Great Eastern had made 1269 miles, and had paid out 1420 miles of cable.

Brest, July 6.—Advices from the Great Eastern are to 10·30 on Monday night. The distance sailed is not given, but all was well on board. The signals are still good.

No Troubles Apprehended in France.

Paris, July 6.—No further trouble is apprehended among the miners at St. Etienne, and other places in that vicinity, and the strike is in a fair way of settlement.

Forty-nine more of the recent elections for members of the Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

Republicanism in Spain.

Madrid, July 6.—There were several Republican demonstrations throughout Catalonia yesterday. Herrera, recently appointed Minister of Justice, has resigned.

The Cotton Trade.

London, July 6.—There is unusual depression in the cotton trade in Lancashire, and several firms in the business have been obliged to suspend.

Fenianism Rampant.

Despatches from Cork state that outrages on the part of the Fenian organization continue to be perpetrated. The police near this city were attacked night before last by concealed ruffians and several of them badly hurt. Some arrests were made yesterday on suspicion.

English Comments on the "Fourth."

The *Times* to-day, editorially, on the subject of the anniversary of American independence, says:—"Americans can now feel that they can speak of themselves and of their neighbors in a calm and dignified tone, without boasting of the old time, and she may expect most of the old acrimony to vanish. The American people ought to be in a friendly spirit after their monster peace festival; such demonstrations in favor of peace, and such prodigious condemnation of strife ought to have a softening effect on the most strenuous asserter of the Alabama claims."

The Imprisoned Fenians.

Cork, July 6.—The Common Council of this city yesterday unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Government to release the imprisoned Fenians. A monster meeting was held at Mallon yesterday. Resolutions were passed and speeches made protesting against the reply of Sullivan, member of Parliament for Mallon, to Mr. Moore's resolution touching the release of Fenian prisoners, in the House of Commons recently.

This Evening's Quotations.

London, July 6—Evening.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account. United States Five-twenties dull at 81½. Railways steady; Erie, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 95¾.

Liverpool, July 6—Evening.—Cotton a shade easier; uplands, 12⅛d.; Orleans, 12⅜d. Sales to-day 8000 bales. California white Wheat, 10s. 5d.

London, July 6—Evening.—Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Oil firm; refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 6½d. Sugar quiet and steady; afloat, 28s. 9d.@29s.

Antwerp, July 6.—Petroleum firm at 48¾f.

Liverpool, July 6—2 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

EAST MAHONEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
76t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Conflagration.

Providence, R. I., July 6.—W. T. Rennett's dwelling at Bristol was burned yesterday. The loss is $5000. Insurance, $2500.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Robbery.

Boston, July 6.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to rob the safe of Chase and Cummings, in East Cambridge. Hugh Riley, one of the burglars, was arrested, and says he belongs to New York, and has served two terms of imprisonment here.

The balloon Monarch of the Air, which ascended from Boston Common yesterday, landed at Lakeville, forty miles distant, two hours after starting.

Base Ball.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 6—2·15 P. M.—The base-ball match between the Stars of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Lowell Club, yesterday afternoon, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 27 to 15. Of the Stars twenty-seven runs were made in the first two innings.

FROM NEW YORK.

Incendiarism and Stabbing in Brooklyn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Brooklyn, July 6.—At 1 o'clock this morning the store of Mendelsohn & Co., on Grand street, was destroyed by fire, the occupants, thirteen in number narrowly escaping with their lives. Two adjoining buildings were destroyed. Total loss, $26,000; insurance, $10,000. Mr. Mendelsohn and partner were arrested as the incendiaries. They claim a loss of $11,000, and have $9000 insurance in the Globe, Pacific, and Columbia companies.

In a dispute between drinking parties in a barroom in Yates avenue this morning John Dolan was stabbed in the hand and arm. One of the party was arrested.

Killed.

New York, July 6.—James White, Irish, sixty years of age, walked from a second-story window in East Eleventh street this morning in a state of somnambulism, killing himself instantly.

Navigation Suspended.

Elmira, July 6.—A break in the feeder of Chemung Canal, near Corning, suspends navigation throughout the canal for four or five days.

Shot by a Burglar.

Rochester, July 6.—Robert De Garmo was shot last evening while entering his own house by a burglar who had secreted himself therein.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Governor Signs the "City Trust" Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Harrisburg, July 6.—Governor Geary, on the 30th of June, affixed his signature to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, known as the "Trust bill," by the provisions of which the administration of all the trusts now confided to the management of the city of Philadelphia devolves upon a board of trustees appointed by the courts of this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, July 6.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½c. Flour dull, but prices are unchanged. Wheat steady; prime new red, $1·60@1·70. Yellow Corn, 95@98c. Oats dull. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon quiet but firm; rib sides, 18c.; clear do. 18¾@18⅞c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 22c. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky scarce and in demand at $1·03@1·04.

New York, July 6.—Stocks unsettled but active. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 136⅝. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117¾; do. 1865, 118¾; do. do. new, 116⅛; do. 1867, 116¾; do. 1868, 116¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6, 88½; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland pref., 31; New York Central, 195½; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 163¼; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 109¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 118; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅛.

New York, July 6.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 34½c. Flour firmer and advanced 10@15c.; sales of 6000 barrels State at $5@6·80; Western at $5@7·25. Wheat buoyant and advanced 4@5c.; sales of 75,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·55½, No. 2 at $1·56, and amber at $1·60. Corn firmer and higher; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at 65@89c. by canal, and 86@89c. by railroad. Oats firm at 78c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $32@32½. Lard dull; steam, 19@19½c. Whisky quiet at $1.

VIRGINIA.

The Election To-day—The Candidates.

To-day, in pursuance of a proclamation issued by President Grant on the 14th of May, an election is being held in Virginia, for the ratification or rejection of the new constitution and the election of State officers. By authority of an act of Congress, passed April 10, two provisions of the constitution are submitted to a separate vote. One of these is the fourth clause of the first section of Article 3, reading as follows:—

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of a President or Vice-President, or who held any office (civil or military) under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. This clause shall include the following officers:—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Sheriff, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyor, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Councilmen of a city or town, Coroners, Escheators, Inspectors of Tobacco and Flour, and Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit, and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided, that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause, from any person included therein, by a separate vote on each case."

The other is the seventh section of article three, which reads as follows:—

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and all persons elected to any convention to frame a Constitution for the State, or to amend or revise that Constitution in any manner, and the Mayor and Council of any city or town, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: Provided, that the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by a three-fifths vote of the General Assembly:—

"I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of, any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear or affirm, that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

The following are the candidates upon the two State tickets:—

	Republican.	*Opposition.*
Governor———	H. H. Wells,	G. C. Walker.
Lieut.-Governor....	J. D. Harris,	John F. Lewis.
Attorney-General...	T. R. Bowden,	James C. Taylor.
Congress at large.	A. M. Crane,	Joseph E. Segar.

The candidates for Congress in the different districts are as follows:—

Dist.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Independent.*
1.	R. S. Ayer.........	———	D. M. Norton. G. F. Watson.
2.	J. H. Platt...... ..		T. M. Bayne.
3.	Chas. H. Porter..	J. W. Hunnicutt.	Fields Coyk.
4.	W. H. H. Stowell.	Levi C. Thayer.	Geo. Tucker.
5.	Gaston C. Curtis.	Robert L. Owen..	R. Ridgway.
6.	J. W. Jenkins....	R. G. Conrad....	J. T. Harris.
7.	Chas. Whittlesey.	Lewis McKenzie.	Doug. Wallach.
8.	George S. Smith..		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, July 6.—The Flour market is quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of for home consumption at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6·25@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@6·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $9@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6·12½@6·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.